

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4404.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1912.

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feeling of indignation when one reads of Milner's constant antagonism to John Lingard. If there was one man of whom his fellow-Catholics were proud, and for whose literary labours they were thankful, it was the man who perceived and acted on the principle that true history could only be based on contemporary records. Lingard's 'History of England' was at once recognized by Englishmen of varying faiths, as a sincere and impartial narrative.

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A letter from the Bishop of London to the Vicar Apostolic, at vol. ii. p. 191, is an interesting illustration of the difference between their positions at that time. The Anglican bishop addresses his Roman neighbour in a tone which is not unkind, but very much *de haut en bas*.

We notice (vol. ii. p. 215) a censure by Dr. Poynter on the priest Gandolfo for applying the term "beatitude" to the final state of unbaptized infants. No doubt it is technically an incorrect expression for the *limbo infantium*, where the unregenerated innocents enjoy a happiness which falls short of the beatific vision. We remember, however, a German Gottesacker wherein the name "Beatrix" on tombstones invariably signifies the burial of stillborn girls.

A few misprints and slips have escaped correction. There is an unintelligible second paragraph with foot-note at vol. i. p. 94; and on p. 95 the Appendix is referred to without mentioning the number or letter. In vol. ii. we have "exequator" twice for *exequatur* (pp. 30 and 31); and a foot-note on p. 222 gives, in an Italian passage, "unanimente" for *unanimamente*. These are small slips, however, in an excellent and scholarly book. Interesting reproductions of old views and portraits illustrate both volumes.

Interesting though the records of the small body of Roman Catholics during the last years of George III. are, as leading to the period of political emancipation and religious tolerance, their historical importance is small when compared with that of the period when "reunion was in the air." Seventy years after the days of which Mgr. Ward writes, the power of

the English Romanists (though they were still served principally by Irish and foreign priests) had ceased to be negligible: no Bishop of London could treat them *de haut en bas*, and Dr. Creighton and his predecessor were not likely to wish to do so. Their position is one of the important matters upon which Lord Halifax's book on 'Leo XIII. and Anglican Orders' throws light, and thus we may not unfitly consider his volume side by side with Mgr. Ward's.

A year ago we were let into some of the secrets of the negotiations of 1894-6, especially of the discussions at Rome, by Mr. T. A. Lacey and Abbot Gasquet: the former with a certain simplicity which showed how English scholars had been played with by diplomatists of experience, the latter with some statements and some reticences which were equally significant. Now comes Lord Halifax, who certainly may be regarded as the *jans et origo*—shall we say?—*mali*, and he tells us with transparent candour what no one can read the book without being convinced is the truth, the whole truth so far as he knows it, and nothing but the truth, about the matter. Briefly, the question of the possibility of a nearer *rapprochement* between Rome and England than had seemed possible for centuries was opened through the general attention, which the spread of tolerance had fostered, directed in all parts of the Christian world during the last decades of the nineteenth century to Christ's emphatic words about unity, and to the common belief in "one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church." Attention, thus aroused, was concentrated on the single subject of Anglican Orders, largely through the studies of eminent French scholars. Lord Halifax, who evidently knows French almost as well as he knows English, and the Roman Church almost as intimately as the Anglican, became acquainted with a learned and sympathetic French priest, the Abbé Portal, at Madeira in 1899. Personal interests joined those of learning. Leo XIII., who had a way of knowing everything that was worth knowing, took a keen interest in the personal as well as the theological sides of the matter. He summoned representatives of his own communion to Rome, and he encouraged others to come, for the purpose of discussion or investigation of the Roman view of Anglican Orders. He was earnestly eager for peace and reunion in Christendom. He was ready to be informed as to facts of which he was ignorant. He addressed Englishmen, individually and collectively, with affection and piety; but he showed no sign whatever of diluting the modern doctrines or practices of his Church. As to the discussions, or investigations, which took place at Rome, it seems that the members of the Papal Commission were bound to secrecy. In the end the Bull *Apostolica Cura* declared English Orders invalid. But it has never been stated whether this Bull was, or was not, one of those Papal decisions for which infallibility is claimed; and the historical and theological arguments contained in it

have been subjected to very severe criticism.

Lord Halifax, who throws a good deal of light upon the matter, writes with marked gentleness, great care, and with obvious sincerity and accuracy. Whatever interest the matter may have in the future, those who investigate it will have to use his book as their chief storehouse of facts.

We arise from the perusal of the book, which is a long and a full one, with a good deal more information than we possessed when we began, and with the knowledge of several ideas very clearly expressed. The first is that the real reason why—as almost every one except a few learned Frenchmen and a few enthusiastic Englishmen knew, all through these negotiations or discussions—a genuine approach towards reunion is at present impossible is

"that subjection to an external authority . . . is what Roman Catholics have in view when they speak of membership in the Church, rather than the profession of the Catholic faith and the possession of valid sacraments";

or, as Cardinal Vaughan put it, "the question of Rome was the crucial question." This of itself accounts for this book being styled "the story of a failure," and

"certainly, so far as those who had endeavoured to approach the Holy See in the interests of peace were concerned, no failure could well have been more complete."

If we pass on to the practical reasons of the failure, we find them to be mainly two: first, the want of knowledge among Roman Catholics of the history and theology of the English Church; and, secondly, the very strong and decided position of the Roman Catholic body in England. As an illustration of the first point we may note a letter from the late Lord Bute (himself, of course, a Roman Catholic), who says:—

"I remember once reading to the Duke of Norfolk some of the Book of Common Prayer, and his remarking that that was all very well, but that I must not take a Ritualistic manual based upon Catholic sources, such as I was reading, as giving an utterance of the Anglican Church."

The Pope, again, found an obstacle in what he believed to be the political difficulties: "to begin with, the dependence of the bishops on the civil power." It is perhaps most reasonable to put down to want of knowledge the remarkable misstatements of the *Risposta*, a document which no unprejudiced historian would put his name to, and which is stated, and apparently admitted, to be the work of Abbot Gasquet. It had an obvious effect upon the Commission, and even upon the language of the Bull itself. The Pope, it seems clear, did not know where to get accurate information, and he seems—so Lord Halifax thinks—at length to have given up the attempt in despair.

But equally important with this cause, and not unconnected with it, is the determined position of the Roman Catholic body in England. Mr. Wilfrid Ward, in

a memorandum at the end of the book, now states that he reminded Lord Halifax from the first

"that Rome could never simply acknowledge the validity of Anglican Orders, and that conditional reordination in place of unconditional was the utmost concession she could ever make."

Cardinal Vaughan was still more clear. The question of Rome was the main point, and it would have to be settled in the end, so it was best to begin with it: that was his view, and it was shared, we remember from Mr. Lacey's 'Diary,' by those at Rome in whose hands the decision really lay. The Cardinal also was by no means clear that Anglican sacraments and the Oxford Movement were not the work of Satan, and he said so plainly. It was unfortunate that the olive-branches (and such they were really intended to be) put forth by the Pope were interpreted for the English public by Cardinal Vaughan, and that *The Times*, in its comments on them, said (though, no doubt, from a different point of view) in each case exactly what the English cardinal would have wished to be said. Lord Halifax thinks that the chief blame of the "great failure" lies at the door of Cardinal Vaughan; it is certainly the case that he and Abbot Gasquet obtained exactly what they desired. But second only to the Cardinal's action Lord Halifax places what he believes to be the error of Archbishop Benson—"few men have ever had so great an opportunity offered to them as the Archbishop; no man, I think, ever so completely threw it away." Here it seems to us that the author understands the difficulties of an English primate as little as he understood the determination of a Roman cardinal. His readers will hardly fail to perceive them when they observe that Lord Halifax was anxious to dictate the chief lines—in fact, did put them in writing—of a letter from the Archbishop which was to be shown to the Pope, and of a letter from the Pope which was to be sent to the English primates.

Much more might be said on these and kindred points, but we have said enough to show the main interest of the book. It has many other attractions, not least the letters on the subject of Russia and the Eastern Church, which still holds, as she held in the seventeenth century, the key to the position. When De Maistre spoke of the English Church as having the fairest opportunity to reunite Christendom, he was mistaken: it is with the Eastern Church that the future of the question lies. From the Eastern Church we naturally turn to Bishop Creighton, whose letter to Lord Halifax, explaining the real difficulties and suggesting the real solution, is by far the most valuable thing in the book. Close to it is a clear and sagacious statement from the present Primate. Mr. Gladstone again, in his *soliloquium* and his letters, if a little ponderous, is eminently wise. There are other letters, and passages of letters, from English theologians which were well worth preserving. For it is as a

record that this book is of enduring value. But we may be allowed to add that no one can rise from its perusal without sympathy for the generous and charitable spirit in which it is written.

In the accuracy with which it has been revised, and by the excellent Index, it is well fitted to take its place among "documents"; but we may notice that on p. 106, note, "p. 443" should be read for p. 429, and that there is a redundant negative, spoiling the sense, on p. 185.

The Parting of the Roads: Studies in the Development of Judaism and Early Christianity. By Members of Jesus College, Cambridge. With an Introduction by W. R. Inge. Edited by F. J. Foakes Jackson. (Edward Arnold.)

JESUS COLLEGE is to be congratulated on the appearance of this collection of scholarly and highly interesting essays. Their genuine religious feeling and high degree of mental energy bear eloquent testimony to the healthy and strenuous vitality which the institution is capable of fostering in its members. Most of the contributors are men who—as we are told in the editor's preface—took their degree within the present century. It is therefore only to be expected that there should be here and there evidences of a striving for a full appreciation of their theme rather than complete mastery of it. But as a compensation for the surprisingly few shortcomings, the reader will find in most of the essays freshness, fearlessness, brightness of diction, and—best of all—hopefulness and cheerful search after truth for truth's sake.

Dean Inge, till recently Professorial Fellow of Jesus College, opens the series of studies with an introductory essay so full of life, colour, and movement that one is impelled to read on whether one agrees with him or not. After dwelling for a little while on the twofold character of the College as a "home of vigorous athleticism" and a school of learned activity, he proceeds to paint in vivid colours the characteristics of Hellenic culture and the ancient Jewish civilization, which found their meeting-point in Christianity; and he concludes by declaring that "our Church—the Teutonic Catholic Church—is an ideal of the distant future. But an ideal is an idea which is in process of being realized." Rather startling is the statement "that the Galileans had probably hardly a drop of Jewish blood in their veins," and not a few will think that the unlovable features of the Jewish and the attractive elements of the Greek type, as manifested in early times, are rather exaggerated in the essay; but all will agree that Dr. Inge's over-coloured descriptions—if such they really are—enhance rather than diminish the sparkling quality of the composition.

The second essay, which is contributed by Canon Foakes Jackson, is entitled

'How the Old Testament came into Being.' As it, however, deals much less with the formation of the Hebrew Canon than with the historical development of the more important religious ideas which underlie the Biblical books, a more suitable title might have been found. Among the topics treated are: 'Work of Jeremiah and Ezekiel,' 'The Importance of the Growth of Apocalyptic,' 'Why the Jewish Law-book begins with a Babylonian Chronology,' and 'The Bible in Existence before our present Old Testament.' A careful reading of the essay will amply repay the student for the time spent on it. "Teb on the First Cataract," in a foot-note on p. 42, is clearly a misprint for *Yeb*.

The essay on 'The Devotional Value of the Old Testament,' by Mr. R. T. Howard, Chaplain of the College, does not, strictly, belong to the study of origins which 'The Parting of the Roads' was intended to be, but its inclusion in the series is nevertheless a matter for congratulation. It deals, from a standpoint which is both reverent and critical, with the difficulties which, to the mind of many, recent criticism has placed in the way of a devotional reading of the Jewish Bible. By an earnest endeavour to exhibit the mind and inner purpose of the Biblical compositions, Mr. Howard does his best to show "that there can be a devotional spiritual reading of the Old Testament outside the old traditional method."

Dr. Oesterley writes in his usual learned and fluent manner on 'Judaism in the Days of the Christ,' dealing with such topics as 'Judaism and Hellenism,' 'Judaism as a Law,' 'Judaism as a Religion of Hope,' and 'New Testament eschatology.' Much may be learnt from the essay, but many will doubt whether his statement "that the distinguishing feature of the Hellenistic faction was its presentation of Judaism as a religion of Hope" can be sufficiently substantiated. If the Jewish Church at the time referred to had, in consonance with the ideal of the truest Hebrew prophets, opened wide its portals in order to admit the Gentile world into free and full communion with the chosen people, such an act would have been prompted by a religion of hope. But the main tendency of Hellenism within Judaism was the absorption of the Jew into the Gentile fashions of the day, rather than the effort to obtain universal predominance for the prophetic ideal of Hebrew monotheism and the higher moral sanctions which that ideal carried with it.

In 'Some Characteristics of the Synoptic Writers,' Mr. H. G. Wood, one of the distinguished Nonconformist students of the College, first combats Prof. Reinach's opinion that, "apart from the authority of the Church," the Gospels cannot be used as "documents for the history of the true life of Jesus," and then proceeds to discuss the points of view that are peculiar to each of the Synoptists. He finds in Mark a strong tendency to dwell, in popular fashion, on "wonderful works"; and whilst regarding "the argument for the

distinct Paulinism of Mark" as inconclusive, he agrees that his Gospel was destined for the Gentile world. A leading feature of Matthew he considers to be an attitude of pronounced pessimism towards Judaism; and in Luke he finds embodied pre-eminently the Gospel of mercy and universal hope.

There are a number of debatable points in the essay on 'St. Peter and the Twelve,' which is contributed by the Rev. W. K. Lowther Clarke, but a circumstance like this does not necessarily detract from the interest of a serious piece of work. The author's principal aim is to trace the development and expansion of primitive Christianity under the guidance of the original Apostles, with Peter as their chief, before the entry of the Pauline and Johannine phases of Church doctrine and life. It will, we believe, be held by many that too much influence on subsequent Christian thought is here assigned to Petrine teaching, and that the moulding effect of Pauline ideas is in an equal measure wrongly discounted. Nor is it easy to accept the opinion, borrowed from Sir W. M. Ramsay's book on 'The Education of Christ,' that the Jews were at the beginning of the Christian era "the most highly educated people of the world." We note that Mr. Lowther Clarke accepts with perfect confidence the historical connexion of St. Peter with Rome, a position which is, indeed, becoming almost normal in Anglican circles.

Mr. G. B. Redman's essay on 'The Theology of St. Paul' is excellently and vividly written, and will be read with as much profit as pleasure. After drawing attention to the well-attested fact that the original Apostles "were slow to understand their Master's mind," and affirming that "they seemed for some time to imagine that the Christian Society was a special brotherhood within the Jewish Church" (we should ourselves rather say that the Christian Society was, in their view, to remain on a thoroughly Jewish basis), he describes with sympathetic insight the historical fact of Paul's conversion, and traces the stages of evolution which the Apostle's ideas underwent in the course of his varied activities. He, however, only admits "change of emphasis" and "variation in the language he uses, and in his views on the nearness of the end," but not an abandonment of his earlier ideas in favour of "conceptions quite different." One may note in passing that the rendering of *Maranatha* as "Come, Lord!" (*Marana tha*) which Mr. Redman accepts on the authority of Prof. Burkitt, is open to some serious objections.

Very interesting also is the Rev. B. T. D. Smith's contribution on 'The Johannine Theology.' The reader will here find adequate treatment of the Logos doctrine, the relation of Pauline to Johannine ideas, the persistence for a time of a separate Baptist sect, 'The Relation of the Johannine Presentation of Christ to History,' and many other important topics. The statement, however, that

"even Pauline Christianity is not irreconcilable with the earlier Judaism" can hardly be accepted without much qualification. Mr. Smith bases this remark on an opinion found in the earlier part of Prof. Harnack's 'History of Dogma'; but it is doubtful whether more is implied in the passage in question than a mere possibility which *seemed* to exist. St. Paul, as a matter of fact, tried his best to make his doctrine intelligible to the Jews. But did he succeed?

Mr. Ephraim Levine, formerly scholar of the College, valiantly defends, in Essay IX., the Jewish side of the controversy, and his inclusion among the essayists of the volume reflects equal credit on the reigning authorities of the institution and on Mr. Levine himself.

The last essay, headed 'Revelation,' is contributed by Mr. P. Gardner-Smith, who writes reverently and effectively from an advanced liberal standpoint.

"The question which must be answered before a volume of Biblical Essays can be complete [he says] is the supreme question underlying all the rest—Has man received a revelation from God?"

The great controversy is, of course, between the belief in a purely objective revelation and the modern subjective theory of it, and Mr. Gardner-Smith tries to show that in the innermost meaning of revelation there is not necessarily any antagonism between the two views. He stoutly opposes what he regards as the half-way theory of Dr. Sanday and others, and apparently claims that the doctrine of inspiration should be considered to be as wide as all that is noble, true, and good.

Morocco in Diplomacy. By E. D. Morel. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS is a timely book. Its chief purpose is to persuade Englishmen to take an impartial view of Germany's action in the Morocco dispute. Its second object is to protest against secret agreements and *ententes* concluded by Foreign Offices without reference to the people's elected representatives.

In regard to the former purpose, Mr. Morel has made out a case for Germany which should be carefully studied by every fair-minded Englishman, and the 130 pages of documents appended to his argument provide the means of checking his conclusions. The argument is that, while France and Spain were publicly declaring their resolve to respect the independence and integrity of the Sherifian Empire, they were both, with the full concurrence of the British Foreign Office, conspiring to partition Morocco between themselves. Mr. Morel urges that the secret articles of the Anglo-French Declaration of April 8th, 1904, which were first divulged, in part, by *Le Temps* in November, 1911, were a menace to German interests in Morocco, and that the proceedings resulting from them were a breach of the "Public Law

of Europe," as set forth in the Act of Algeciras of 1905. In other words, the Act of Algeciras, signed by all the Great Powers, was a fraud, because three of the parties to it—England, France, and Spain—had already entered into agreements which (it is urged) directly contravened it. The secret articles were not communicated to Germany, but such secrets have a way of leaking out; and some such leakage evidently provoked the German Emperor's visit to Tangier in March, 1905, which led to the Algeciras Conference. When France, still acting in accordance with these secret articles, which remained officially undivulged, proceeded to occupy Fez, on (as it is argued) a false pretext, Germany declared her liberty of action, and the dispatch of the gunboat Panther to Agadir Roads in July, 1911, was her way of indicating that the affairs of Morocco were not to be settled without her consent, as a signatory both of the Madrid Convention of 1880 and the Algeciras Act of 1905; or, as Mr. Morel puts it, as a defender of the "Public Law of Europe." He would not, we imagine, deny that both the Tangier and the Agadir "incidents" were examples of the somewhat clumsy—"less subtle," he calls them—methods of Prussian diplomacy; but his argument is that Germany had a genuine grievance in not being consulted as to the coming partition of Morocco into French and Spanish "spheres of influence," and that she was entirely within her rights in protesting. He seems to consider that any other form of protest would have been open to more serious objection—a formal diplomatic protest, if disregarded, may result in an ultimatum; and he rightly minimizes the value of Agadir as a possible port, and repudiates the rumour that the town was occupied by the Panther's officers. Germany, in point of fact, was needlessly, because insincerely, careful to base the Panther's position solely upon those economic interests, represented there by presumed German merchants, which France had specifically recognized, and the sending of a gunboat to protect "nationals" is an established right of every Power in times of disturbance.

Such is the case for Germany as set forth by Mr. Morel, and there is much in its favour. Germany undoubtedly had a genuine grievance in not being consulted, and, further, in the danger to her commercial interests—not inconsiderable, and rapidly multiplying in recent years—threatened by the curious limitation of Article IV. of the (public) Anglo-French Declaration of 1904, which made it possible for France to set up protective tariffs after thirty years. At the same time, in the present reviewer's opinion Mr. Morel greatly exaggerates the case against the French and English Foreign Offices. Diplomatic instruments are notoriously equivocal and difficult to interpret, but, so far as we can see, the Anglo-French Declaration, Article II., completely recognizes a French predominance and "sphere of influence" in

Morocco; and the Franco-German Declaration of February 8th, 1909, equally admits that

"the special political interests of France in that country are closely bound up with the consolidation of order and internal peace,"

and that Germany will "not impede those interests." This amounts to a recognition of a possible protectorate, and, so far as France and England are concerned, the secret articles made no difference to German interests in Morocco, though the same may not apply to Spain.

It cannot be seriously argued that the secret articles were abrogated by the Act of Algeciras, Art. 123, for that Act dealt only with certain specified matters, which were not considered in the secret articles. If this be "the true basis upon which the German case reposes," it rests very insecurely. As to the intention of the French Government not to "alter the political status of Morocco," it is obviously on all fours with the corresponding intention of the British Government "not to alter the political status of Egypt." The "political status" has not been altered in either case: the Sultan of Turkey is still legally sovereign of Egypt, as the Sherifian Sultan is of Morocco. These are diplomatic fictions which deceive nobody—not even "the man in the street" whom Mr. Morel addresses.

The true fact is that the Act of Algeciras was "torn across and reduced to waste paper," not by previous secret agreements, but by Moroccan internal disorders. Mr. Morel holds that these were fomented by France under the influence of the Colonial Party and the financial groups, and many French publicists have said the same thing; but, however it happened, France was drawn further and further into the tangle, till armed interference, in spite of numerous professions about maintaining "integrity and independence," became inevitable. No "secret articles" were necessary to secure this advance; French predominant interests were recognized everywhere. Our own history in Egypt is not very dissimilar. We are inclined to doubt the utility of the fierce invectives against the "diplomatic machine," whether of England or France, or of the diatribes against the hypocrisy of M. Delcassé or Sir Edward Grey. We think, however, that the British Foreign Secretary has not shown much skill in dealing with this and other critical questions. He and his spokesman, Mr. Lloyd George, made much too great a fuss over the Panther affair and the "new situation" (which was not new at all), and very nearly involved England in a European war to which, as was admitted in the House of Commons, no diplomatic assurance committed us. The fact is that Mr. Morel does not improve a good case by exaggeration. When the Declaration speaks of "German commercial and industrial interests," he emphasizes them as "very special German interests in the Morocco question"; and he even lays stress on the fact that Germany comes

first "in the order given in the Act" of Algeciras, although the signatures are obviously arranged in alphabetical order, and in French *Allemagne* naturally precedes all the rest. His zeal even leads him to unauthorized doubling of consonants when he tries to minimize the importance of the "minuscular war-vessel," translated as the "twopenny-halfpenny gunboat," or to deprecate the "crocodillian tactics" of the "diplomatic machine" and its supporters in the press. Omitting a vowel in "Abd-el-Kadr" is inadequate compensation.

As to the second object of this book, its protest against the treaty-making prerogative of the Crown, as exercised through the Secretary of State, such prerogative may be inconsistent with democratic ideas, but we fail to see what can be substituted at present. The Committee of the French Senate has undoubtedly dealt a blow at secret agreements, but there have been not a few instances when these have been at least expedient and have even proved valuable. Mr. Morel may be right in criticizing the departure from Lord Salisbury's policy which was taken by Lord Lansdowne and followed by Sir Edward Grey; the *entente* with France may be worth less, to both parties, than its obvious benefits imply; and a reasonable understanding with Germany is unquestionably the most desirable object on the political horizon. The present Foreign Secretary might have shown a clearer insight into the problem, but his policy was an inheritance from his predecessor. Mr. Morel's book clears the air, after a thunderous fashion, and we believe that most readers will judge Germany more fairly after its perusal. The series of maps at the end admirably illustrate the recent cessions of territory and diplomatic arrangements of "spheres of influence."

BOOKS ON LONDON.

THE vast district of South London is full of interest on account of its prominent position in the history of England as the entrance to the City proper from the south by means of London bridge, and therefore the main trade route from the continent of Europe. It has, however, been treated in modern times as the Cinderella of the aggregated Londons. In the ordinary histories so much space has been taken up by descriptions of London north of the Thames that Southwark and its surroundings have been often crowded out.

The historic inns of old Southwark, which made the High Street so animated

a scene in the days of Chaucer, and continued to enliven the district during the coaching period, have gradually passed away, and nothing remains of their former glories. The whole district is full of historic and literary interests, to mention only the Bankside and its theatres, to which Londoners flocked in the numerous boats supplied by the great company of Watermen; Winchester House and the Clink; the grand old church of St. Saviour's (now Southwark Cathedral); Bermondsey and its famous abbey; Kennington and its palace; and Newington, with its historic theatre. Here is surely enough to make one small district of South London illustrious. Then there is Lambeth, with its famous palace of the Archbishops; and the south-western outgrowths at Battersea and Putney, which advanced in importance owing to their commanding position on the river. The swallowing up of Dulwich, Lee, Eltham, and other pretty spots in Surrey and Kent by the relentless growth of London to the south is largely due to the building of the Crystal Palace and the opening of the Chatham and Dover and other railways in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

All must regret that beautiful country resorts have been covered by continued rows of houses. No part of London has been more completely spoilt by the want of proper planning than the roads running southward from the various bridges. Crowded thoroughfares have been allowed to grow up without any system, but it is to be hoped that, when the new County Hall of the London County Council is finished, a complete system of improved rebuilding may be undertaken. It would be well if London followed the example of Paris, where the quarter south of the Seine has been rebuilt on a well-considered plan.

The tenth and last volume of Besant's 'Survey of London' has been devoted to the districts south of the Thames, and all the interesting places to which we have casually referred are described in its pages. In spite, however, of a whole volume being devoted to the subject, sufficient space has scarcely, we think, been allowed for its thorough investigation. For instance, Charlton House is one of the most interesting old houses in the country, and in the neighbourhood of London is second only in importance to Holland House. There is much to be said of its history which is omitted here. Bethlehem Hospital, built on the old St. George's Fields, is one of the most imposing buildings in the south of London, but we find no illustration or full description of this, and, instead, there is a view of the second hospital built in Moorfields, where Finsbury Square now stands. The first hospital was on the site of Broad Street and Liverpool Street stations. It was founded by Simon Fitz-Mary in 1246,

"especially to receive the Bishop of Bethlehem, canons, brothers, and messengers of the Church of Bethlehem as often as they had occasion to travel to London."

The hospital was removed in 1676 to Moorfields, and occupied a new building erected from the designs of the famous Robert Hooke. The third building, in St. George's Fields, was designed by Philip Hardwick, and erected 1812-15, extensive additions being made in 1843-68.

The most interesting portion of the volume is in the chapter on 'The Thames,' where a description is given of the great embankment which protects London from the flowing of the waters of the Thames over the low-lying marshes; but little is here added to the account given by Besant in his 'East London,' and a full history of the whole work—which has been neglected by the historians of London—is a desideratum.

This volume contains a large number of good illustrations in the text; we are sorry we cannot say the same of the full-page plates.

At first sight the title of Mr. Bosworth's book, 'West London,' is not very clear, as its early pages refer to the City of London from the pre-Roman period. Further on, however, we find that the name of London refers to the County of London, and West London indicates Westminster and the neighbouring boroughs west of the City. This is, of course, correct, but sufficient care has not been taken to make clear the historic changes, as, for instance, in reference to London's fight with Winchester for the position of chief city of England, in which the former did not win until the reign of Edward the Confessor. We read of the building of Westminster "as the last event of importance in Old London." Westminster Abbey was not then a part of London, and the use of the Abbey outside the City as the crowning place of our kings is one of the most striking facts in English history.

Mr. Bosworth has condensed a considerable amount of useful information in a small space.

In 'The Making of London' Sir Laurence Gomme has produced an interesting sketch of its growth from the evolution of the site to its present condition as the empire city. It is a fascinating story, and the author thrills us with his picture of London as a struggling centre "against Anglo-Saxon, against Norman, against Plantagenet." With the last-named it entered "into the great work of nation-building," and it held its own in the struggle. "The City could not bear easily encroachment by the Crown, but it never disputed the political pre-eminence of the Crown." London's remarkable position in the history of the country is well brought out, and, if we are able to accept the author's premises, we shall find a well-connected view of the whole history; but we do not feel that the evidence relating to Celtic and Roman London is at present clear or full enough to allow us to follow him without a certain amount of dissent. We say this with regret, and we hope that fuller evidence may in the future be obtainable.

London, South of the Thames. By Sir Walter Besant. (A. & C. Black.)

West London. By G. F. Bosworth. (Cambridge University Press.)

The Making of London. By Sir Laurence Gomme. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

London Stories. Edited by John o' London. (Jack.)

'London Stories' is a frankly anecdotic collection concerning Londoners of all ages, edited by "John o' London," who applauds in a brief Preface the various writers and artists who have assisted him. The volume is somewhat clumsy in size, gathering up a series of parts which have appeared from time to time. It is essentially popular in style and outlook, and largely dependent on older volumes of gossip and reminiscence, as well as the labours of recent scholars. Indeed, it would seem that little more than the ready writer is needed for brief articles where so much is quoted. Ballads and other verses of earlier days appear here and there.

A good many fantastic and curious characters are depicted, stories of frauds and humbugs being varied by a modicum of history and respectable people like George Eliot and the Duke of Wellington. The articles are never long enough to weary the impatient reader, or to put any great strain on their writers as specialists. In judgment and scholarship the volume is not pre-eminent. To regard Dr. Johnson as one of the worst enemies of Garrick is to misconceive his attitude altogether. The writer ought to have known that, while the Doctor abused Garrick, he would let no one else do so. The fact is neatly exhibited in two dialogues by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Congreve has been well quoted to explain the relations of the sage and the actor:—

"In my conscience I believe the baggage loves me; for she never speaks well of me herself, nor suffers anybody else to rail at me."

Garrick did not hesitate to mimic the connubial endearments of Johnson and the airs of his wife, and, though very agreeable in society, was notoriously insincere.

In 'The Wits of Holland House' a writer records that Creevey could never quite succeed in spelling Talleyrand's name correctly. This is a complaint in a glass house, for on the same page French is misspelt, as well as Sydney Smith's name.

The lighter matter which now takes the place of literature in popular favour is abundantly provided. An article on 'The Old Red House at Battersea' mentions a celebrated talking raven called Gyp, an expert thief of coins, spoons, and spectacles, who recalls the Grip of 'Barnaby Rudge.' The writer has, however, not recorded the most amusing exhibition of Gyp's powers. The Red House stood on the banks of the Thames, and the bird actually succeeded in calling a ferryman across it twice in one day for a non-existent passenger!

Mr. George Morrow supplies a long folding plate of London characters arranged in a procession, and there are numerous other illustrations, rather roughly executed.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.

Religious Liberty under Charles II. and James II. By H. F. Russell Smith. "Cambridge Historical Essays." (Cambridge University Press.)—It is not possible, in the space at our disposal, to do more than speak in general terms of the success with which, by a diligent use of contemporary writings and especially of pamphlets and papers, the author of this excellent dissertation has shown that, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, the whole air, so to speak, from the Restoration onwards, was saturated with the idea of religious tolerance, until in 1689, the earliest moment when circumstances made it possible, precipitation took place in the Act of Toleration. This is, we believe, Mr. Russell Smith's first appearance as an historian, and it is a pleasure to congratulate him upon so well-balanced and skilful a performance. He is convincing in illustration and argument; in spite of the demand for condensation, he is thoroughly readable in point of style; and he shows a refreshing freedom from prejudice and special pleading, with a firm grasp of essentials and considerable power of analysis.

As a necessary introduction to his main theme—an account of the "consistent and monotonous cry for Toleration" during the Restoration period—Mr. Russell Smith examines the principles of the chief Protestant systems, and sums up in the following words:—

"In Erastianism, Theocracy, and Hobbsism the idea of the National Church was upheld with equal persistence. The supporters of the Church of England denounced all three systems alike. In reality they combined them. They believed that the civil magistrate had authority to enforce statutes dealing solely with religion; they believed that the magistrate must never use his power without advice from the Church; they believed that the sovereign had power to dictate the religion of his subjects."

In the last sentence Mr. Russell Smith is referring to pre-Restoration times; had Charles II. ever assumed, or even tried to assume, such a power, the language of Sheldon would have been more emphatic than respectful. As to the necessity of the unity of Church and State Mr. Russell Smith says truly:—

"The line which was taken by the Dissenters was this. The decalogue is divided into the two tables. The first table asserts man's duty to God, the second man's duty to his neighbour. According to the practice of the Anglican Church the magistrate was 'custos utriusque tabule.' On the contrary, the Dissenters maintained his sphere is really confined to the second table.... The Dissenters saw the question rather than answered it."

In his treatment of the various influences which made, explicitly or implicitly, for Toleration, our author proceeds with confidence and convincing clearness. He passes successively in review the effect of the "urbanity" of the time, the support given by the Whigs—especially by the Whig aristocracy—to civil liberty, the demands of trade and the trading classes, the examples of the Netherlands and the American settlements, the doctrines of the disciples of the "Social Contract," the belief in the sanctity of property (including in "property" a man's religious belief), the growth of scientific knowledge with its natural adjunct of scepticism, the tenets of the Utilitarians, the rational theologians, and the Latitudinarians, Hobbes and Chillingworth, Roger Williams and Milton and Penn. His last chapter, devoted to Locke—whom, though the famous letter upon Toleration was not published until after the Toleration Act had been passed, he regards as the first exponent of a complete theory of Toleration—forms a fitting conclusion to his book.

In one or two minor points we differ from Mr. Russell Smith. In ascribing the triumph of the Church at the Restoration to a reaction against "Sectarianism and disorder," he omits the fact that it was a reaction of revenge for the accumulated injuries and insults of twenty years, while its attitude as the reign went on was determined by the fact that, led by Sheldon, it was regarded as the one effective barrier against Roman Catholicism. We do not quite follow the author when he says that "the fear of Popery made it difficult to discover a principle upon which Dissent could be allowed while Popery was prohibited." James I. was surely referring, not to the connexion between Toleration and republicanism when he uttered the phrase "No bishop, no king," but to the powerlessness of a king under Presbyterian rule as he had known it in Scotland. Presbyterianism may have been "established" in England for fifteen years verbally; but Cromwell and others, and the genius of the English people saw to it that it was never established in an effective sense. When the author says that Charles II. posed as the champion of the Church, he clearly does not realize that throughout the running fight for the dispensing power the King was vainly endeavouring to escape from the relentless grip of the Church. We hope that in his next edition Mr. Russell Smith will elide the terrible word "Contractualists," and a curiously vulgar phrase in l. 7 from the bottom of p. 75; and that he will refrain from placing Buckingham—the buffoon, the coward, the expert in vice and in nothing else (but in Mr. Russell Smith's view a "lover of liberty" and of trade—a man of science and a poet)—on terms of equality with leaders of so commanding a type as Shaftesbury and Halifax.

The Truth of Religion. By Rudolf Eucken. Translated by W. Tudor Jones. (Williams & Norgate.)—Prof. Eucken, to whom the Nobel Prize of 1908 was awarded for this essay, is the Senior Professor of Philosophy in the University of Jena. The fact that the author is a philosophical teacher suggests at once that his writing will be marked by freedom of speculation, and show his emancipation from dogmatic prejudices. Though Prof. Eucken is ever reverent, as one to whom life is spiritual, and theology with its varieties and vagaries is after all a search for truth, he is likely to find many opponents, especially when he attempts to separate the eternal from the transient in Christianity. The contents of the book may be illustrated from Part I., which is named 'The Universal Crisis in Religion.' Under it there are discussions on the problem of religion, the characteristic features of Christianity, the movement of modern times directed against it, the reconsolidation of religion, and the explanation of the developing tendency.

Christianity, which is declared to be a religion of redemption and not of law, is one of the historical religions; but Prof. Eucken does not identify it with the absolute religion, though he takes it as its highest embodiment, and characterizes it as "the religion of religions" which is certain of permanent duration. Yet the transient must be separated from the eternal in it, in order that it may be clearly seen as the embodiment of the absolute religion. A miracle, for instance, is to be rejected, as it would mean an overthrow of the total order of nature; and the bodily resurrection of Jesus is, Prof. Eucken says, "an historical or asserted as an historical fact," which is either capable of proof or incapable of it. If, he declares, "it is not capable of proof,

or at least of sufficient proof, religion can never make its acknowledgment a duty." Then, again, in dealing with another problem, he argues that, as religion cannot have more than one centre, either God or Christ stands in that position. The Christianity, we are told,

"which occupies itself solely with Jesus, and which to many to-day seems an exit from all entanglements, is not yet a match for the mighty problems, and does not carry within itself the energy to overcome the world."

Prof. Eucken's book, from the subject itself, is of supreme interest; and, apart altogether from the value of some of its assertions and the worth of some of its conclusions, it deserves to be read for the sake of its acute speculations.

The Old Testament in Greek according to the Text of Codex Vaticanus, supplemented from other Uncial Manuscripts, with a Critical Apparatus containing the Variants of the Chief Ancient Authorities for the Text of the Septuagint. Edited by Alan England Brooke and Norman McLean.—Vol. I. *The Octateuch. Part III. Numbers and Deuteronomy.* (Cambridge University Press.)—The editors explain that, though the publication of this part of the text has been somewhat delayed owing to the appointment of an assistant to other work, they have not greatly exceeded the time they expected to spend on its preparation, as in the case of Numbers and Deuteronomy there are no complicated problems such as are associated with the hexaplar text of the closing chapters of Exodus. There is certainly no indication of hasty workmanship, and those who have studied Parts I. and II. will find in this section of the text a continuance of the critical methods of the editors and the use of the available MSS. and versions. No serious modifications, they tell us, have been made in their method of presenting evidence, but their list of authorities has been enlarged. The most important addition is the Washington Codex of Deuteronomy and Joshua, published recently in facsimile by the University of Michigan, which contains almost the entire text of the two books. It is a MS. of the fifth century, and, apart from its own worth, supplies evidence of the early existence of a text closely akin to that represented by two late though valuable cursive MSS.

The Prefatory Note, which supplies the information regarding the Washington Codex, explains the symbols which appear for the first time in this part of the work, and distinguishes according to their sources the various fragments of the Palestinian Aramaic Version. Every page of the text, with its voluminous notes, reveals exact scholarship. When finished, the work at which the editors have been labouring will be recognized as of standard value, and will be a monument of English scholarship.

Concerning the Genesis of the Versions of the New Testament. By H. C. Hoskier. 2 vols. (Bernard Quaritch.)—The title-page indicates that this book is intended as a supplement to the library publication of the Morgan MS., and in the Preface it is stated that the author in 1890 wrote "that we had laid no certain foundation on which to build up a scientific textual theory." Mr. Hoskier is emphatic in his judgments. "Hort was too sweeping," he says, "and too much in a hurry to say the final word. There was no need for the radical revision of 1881. We were not ready for it. We are not ready now." Fortunately, Mr. Hoskier is something more than a critic of other men's work, and his own labour is a part of that

which, he holds, must be undertaken before a satisfactory text can be established. Systematic method and minute scholarship are shown on every page of the book; and the seeker for the text to be built on a foundation which cannot be shaken will rejoice that such a task as this is being accomplished. At the conclusion of part iii. of the first volume it is stated, as the result of an inquiry, that "the trend is to reduce the Curetonian, Sinaitic, and the Diatessaron to the rank of secondary documents." This conclusion and others may be disputed, but no one will ignore the scholarship displayed, or despise the scientific methods employed.

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.*

MR. FISHER UNWIN has sent us *The Normandy Coast*, by the Rev. Charles Merk, English Chaplain at Dieppe, a pleasant volume with many excellent photographs—in fact, we think the illustrations are the best part of the book, and they will probably help some readers to choose a place for a summer holiday. Mr. Merk begins at Tréport, and takes us through Dieppe, Fécamp, Le Havre, Trouville, and many smaller seaside places, to Cherbourg. Then he turns south and shows us the coast road by Granville and Avranches to Mont St. Michel. His volume would have been improved if he had given us more about the little villages he visits, and less history. The latter he has to start afresh at each of the many towns and villages on the coast that he visits; and this way of writing about wars—chiefly fights with the English—is a little confusing, at any rate to a reader who thinks he has picked up a book of travel. We do not like the mixture of French and English in such names as "Duke de Guise" and "Duke du Maine." Neither do we like "Mount St. Michel" any more than "Richard Lionheart"; and we do not think that Mr. Merk can defend a sentence in which he talks of a view "from the lighthouse of Ailly... to that of du Touquet." Writing of the church at Eu, our author speaks of the "ravages which time, more than the hand of man, has wrought in the noble structure." Others, with a more just appreciation of the work of Viollet-le-Duc, have told us that the church was injured by modern restoration.

These trifles do not detract from the value of a useful volume, but the lack of a good map is a serious defect. The little sketch map on the inner cover does not name half the places we have searched for.

The House of Harper. By J. Henry Harper. (Harpers.)—The well-known firm is a monument to the industry of three generations of Harpers. It has published part or the whole of the works of perhaps the majority of the distinguished writers of the United States, and it has introduced to the American public, to mention a few names out of many, Thomas Hardy, William Black, and Du Maurier. Readers may therefore expect from the author—whose connexion with the house is some forty years old, and who has produced a volume of close upon 700 pages—some insight into the literary world of the United States, and some considerable knowledge of its component characters. Their hopes will find but a partial satisfaction. Mr. J. Henry Harper is not a raconteur; he

merely writes. He is continually changing his subject; from a highly interesting description of the circumstances in which 'Ben Hur' came to be written, we are plunged, without any warning, into a recital of the difficulties of reading improperly typed manuscript. His anecdotes are numerous, but chosen apparently at random. We learn, for instance, what the German Emperor wrote to Schliemann when the latter presented him with his collection of Trojan antiquities. Many of the stories have already attained celebrity—Labouchere's telegram to Bismarck, for example. It was hardly worth while to fill four pages with Mark Twain's 'Petition to the Queen of England,' which can be found in his reprinted works. It is tantalizing, too, to be told of Mark Twain and Mr. W. D. Howells "swapping stories," with no indication of their character: for once we wish the author had said a little more. The numerous letters reprinted refer frequently to the generous treatment of authors.

The book, however, contains many passages of real interest, some on non-literary topics. A description of the anti-Tammany campaign, which ended with the imprisonment, in 1871, of "Boss" Tweed, forms a vivid chapter. Frequent references are made to *The Athenæum*, especially concerning the International Copyright agitation, a matter on which the house of Harper at times found itself at variance with ourselves.

The book is excellently produced, and contains some exceptionally good portraits.

In the Introduction to *War and its Alleged Benefits* (Heinemann), by J. Novikow, Norman Angell explains how that writer has been working for some time on the same lines as himself. The book, he declares, "contains more arguments against war in the abstract than anything of similar bulk I know." The author is a sociologist whose work is well known on the Continent, where Pacifism is progressing as rapidly as it is here. He states the case with great lucidity and force, and exposes the fallacies which underlie the most plausible contentions of the supporters of war. His most effective point is that differences between nations are never decided by recourse to arms and bloodshed. "If," he asks,

"more than 8,000 wars have settled nothing, what probability is there that the eight thousand and first, as if by magic, will suddenly decide all questions in dispute?... Each war merely sows the seeds for future war."

He scoffs at the idea that wars perfect the race.

"The contrary is true. The English are most certainly one of the handsomest people on earth. They are also the least warlike, since they alone of all European nations have abolished compulsory military service."

This is highly complimentary, but to be fair it must be frankly acknowledged that the British shipbuilding programmes of the last decade have contributed notably to the competition in armaments and to the ruinous war budgets of other nations. The present maintenance of European armies costs 212,600,000, a year. The bill for the British Navy and Army is over 70,000,000. If we are not warlike, this is a very successful way of pretending to the world that we are.

We continue to wage wars, says Mr. Novikow, from the force of tradition, "because in the same circumstances our ancestors declared war, and we have to do the same as they did" as a matter of "routine." There is more in modern warfare than this.

* Under this heading we include notices which are too lengthy to appear in our 'List of New Books' in its present form.

The motive may not be the same as it was in past centuries, but there exists, nevertheless, a very distinct motive. Again we are largely responsible, for it is we who have set the fashion of empire-building and colonial expansion. To acquire territory it is not always necessary to conquer native races, but the inevitable diplomatic bargaining with powerful neighbours is a fruitful source of the quarrels which lead to hostilities. This, many hope, will be corrected when democracies become more articulate in the realm of diplomacy.

In setting out to prove that all wars of the past were needless, futile, and barren in results, Mr. Novikow requires more space than he can devote to so large a theme in such a small book. He appears in this connexion to be endeavouring to prove too much, and the few pages he devotes to this part of the subject will hardly carry conviction with students of military history. In the light of modern knowledge and experience the conclusion he comes to may be broadly correct. But there is justification in any human endeavour, however misguided it may prove to be in the long run, provided it is undertaken at the moment with a deep conviction of its certain efficacy. In this alone there is something ennobling. To-day, however, it seems to the present reviewer that a decreasing number of the population will be able to convince themselves of the efficacy of war. Its justification therefore will vanish.

Although this volume cannot rank in the same category as 'The Great Illusion,' it can be placed on the same shelf as a useful supplement. Busy men need devote no more than an hour to reading its pages, where they will find arguments enough to disturb the most deeply rooted opinions. The book gains interest from the fact that it is an expression of foreign opinion on a problem which continually absorbs the national attention.

MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR has always spoken with cogency, vigour, and even passion on Home Rule. His resolute line of conduct as Chief Secretary for Ireland was backed by genuine conviction, the existence of which no one who has studied his utterances can question. *Aspects of Home Rule* (Routledge) contains nine speeches—eight of which were delivered in 1893 and one in November last. In point of literary form there are some present-day politicians who outstrip the ex-leader of the Opposition. Though he is on occasion a delightful phrase-maker, though he puts dilemmas with admirable freshness, and has a fine gift of irony at command, he is rarely emotional in his expression, or picturesque in his language, and sometimes ungrammatical or clumsy in his constructions. It says much, therefore, for the range and value of his matter and the lucidity of his reasoning, that one is able to read these nine speeches through at a sitting, not merely without boredom, but with positive intellectual excitement.

Within their compass the whole case against Home Rule is put with formidable clearness, although there is some inevitable repetition, and Mr. Balfour is rather lavish of such words and phrases as "nefarious," "iniquitous," and "atrocious political wickedness." How far the criticisms of the past will be valid as applied to the Bill of this year we are not yet in a position to say. No serious student of current politics can, however, afford to neglect this volume—to which is appended the text of the 1893 Government of Ireland Bill,

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

Who can tell whether the most significant event of the term was not one that, on a narrow reckoning, might appear to be no concern of the University at all? Ruskin College, which before must perforce be content to picnic in a barn, has at length established the foundations of an ample dwelling-place. Clearly it has come to stay. The question then arises, What is the meaning of this sign that streaks the edge of our firmament? Does it portend the uprising of the dragon that is going to swallow the sun?

The feebler folk, undoubtedly, are alarmed. They shake their heads and say that the days of sound learning, and the larger view of life, are numbered. Even some of the relatively stalwart are heard to opine that Cambridge, the acknowledged home of science and true progress, was the more fitting field for this experiment in the training of democrats. Yet it was for the nonce comforting to listen to the speeches made by the champions of Labour at the foundation ceremony. Their intentions, at any rate, are of the best; even if, according to the pessimist, calculated none the less to pave a way to our destruction. The orators declared in so many words that "the people" already has power, plenty of power; what it still lacks is education enough to use that power effectively. Moreover, they paid Oxford the compliment of supposing that it could supply just the education that was needed.

So far, reasonable persons will agree sincerely with this demand for wider opportunities of enlightenment for all men—and, let us add, women—alike. It is a necessary implication of those widened rights of citizenship which are postulated by the modern theory of the State. Another contention, however, of the speakers who expounded the aims of Ruskin College, was decidedly less commendable. It was to the effect that its students must not use their education as a means of rising out of the labouring class, but must abide by their class, so as to give it the benefit of such learning as they might acquire.

Now this position is, construed literally, incompatible with a sound view of the function of education. The object of education is not private advancement, nor class advancement, but national and human advancement. Oxford will go down with colours flying rather than show herself false to that high ideal. It is useless, therefore, to seek to graduate in her school of citizenship except on the understanding that the student's purpose is to fit himself to work for the good of the State as a whole. In other words, the educated man must be prepared to serve wherever he is wanted most. It is to put the cart before the horse if Politics is to keep Education in leading-strings. Education must, on the contrary, have an absolutely free hand, in order that, so far as is necessary, she may put the leading-strings on Politics.

If, then, Ruskin College is, in idea, a political seminary—if its acknowledged business is to train class-leaders to assist in the securing of class-ends—its place would for ever lie outside the University system, and not within it. Thus the theological seminary remains independent of the University as such; though it has a perfect right to take over students already trained on broad and free lines, so that they may at a mature age be indoctrinated in the mysteries of their special calling. But the theological seminary that would catch its catechumens

young, and impose on them a predetermined discipline, on which they are given no chance of reacting critically and intelligently, is, from the standpoint of education and of national welfare, a public danger. Let not Ruskin College, therefore, confuse its true policy by looking back over its shoulder towards any such outworn and sinister purpose.

Its true policy is indicated by the good result with which its students have competed in the open arena afforded by the examination for the University Diploma in Political Economy. If they had been educated as seminarists, they would assuredly not have displayed such merit as they did in the eyes of impartial judges. In one year, of the successful candidates from Ruskin College, eight obtained distinction, whilst four others passed; whereas the average prevailing amongst members of the University who succeed in this examination is that about six obtain distinction for every five who do not. This, then, is a fine record on the part of Ruskin College, which is hardly to be explained away either by alleging that its *alumni* start with an unfair advantage in their first-hand knowledge of labour conditions, or that the members of the University who take the diploma are not representative of the more intelligent type of students. All that is needed, then, is that light for the sake of light, and not merely for the sake of tempting fruit, should be sought at all costs. Moreover, the friends of Ruskin College have every reason to hope that, within the College itself, the right spirit will prevail; so that, whatever its less enlightened supporters may wish to dictate beforehand, a set of men will be trained who, being capable of leadership, will likewise insist on leading, in whatever station of life it may please the State to call them.

It may be added, by way of an appendix, that in Prof. Bateson's Herbert Spencer Lecture the University this term was treated to a most vigorous and lucid account of the latest theories of biological science as they apply to the political problems that nowadays beset us. The days are, perhaps, in sight when a purely classical training, supplemented with a course of dialectics, will no longer be held sufficient to produce the perfect statesman. Science must also contribute something to the shaping of him—for instance, the science that seeks to explain what breed is worth in man, no less than in other animals. Let Prof. Bateson's printed words speak for themselves. Suffice it to say here that, whilst prepared to justify a certain form of Socialism as a scientifically sound ideal, he had nothing but contempt to pour on the notion that men are equal in their values, and consequently in their rights—in a word, on democracy. Nor can we afford to entertain false sentiments on the subject for this simple reason: if the sentiments are out of harmony with the facts of life, the facts are bound in the long run to assert themselves by destroying the sentimentalists.

Prof. Bateson could not have spoken more opportunely than he did for the need of the man of science amongst the teachers in a school of citizenship, since a movement is on foot in Oxford to set up by the side of "Literæ Humaniores," and in connexion with it, a School of Philosophy and Science, that will temper the traditional ideology with that rubbing up against hard facts which the laboratory alone can supply. The scheme has not yet gone very far, so that it would be premature to discuss its details. As a hopeful sign of the times, however, the existence of such a movement should be noted and approved. For the

moment it will be enough to utter one word of warning. The ideologists must not be allowed to settle, on their own account, and to their own satisfaction, what precise part science is to play in the proposed course of studies. The men of science must likewise have their full say in the matter. If, however, something of the immense prestige of "Literæ Humaniores" can be imparted to the new School, by associating with the study of the latest results of psychology, anthropology, biology, and the physical sciences that veneration for the age-long ideals of humanity which is to be learnt especially from the writings of the great speculative thinkers of the past, then two desirable objects will be attained at once—the instruction of the philosopher, and, in particular, the political philosopher, in the importance of concrete experience; and (consummation no less ardently to be wished for) the humanization of the man of science.

The demand for a Government Commission—a Commission of Inquiry, at all events—is heard on all sides, and that though Council has succeeded in converting its Finance Bill into law. The President of Corpus died in the last ditch in a forlorn effort to invalidate it, and, not without a certain topical aptness, called heaven to witness that the old order changeth, yielding place to—chaos. The Finance statute, however, by no means provided the most suitable occasion for such gloomy vaticinations. After all, the distinguished persons who, according to its provisions, are to overlook the University and College accounts, can but bring moral suasion to bear on those who husband their resources ill. But the President, it is clear, identifies moral suasion with peaceful picketing, and would therefore be for arming each College bursary with a Maxim to keep the have-nots at a respectful distance. Yet the College bursars themselves remain calm. It is plain either that they have nothing to fear from the inspection of more or less sympathetic experts, or that they believe the mere mastering of the intricacies of University finance likely to keep the experts busy for an infinite time to come.

If, however, there is less need than before for a Commission to regulate our finance in one of its aspects, in another aspect, namely, that which pertains to the distribution of scholarships and exhibitions, it clamours for an external authority to set it right. University, New, and Corpus Christi Colleges have decided to place their scholarship examinations in the first available week, refusing the invitation of certain colleges already in possession to rotate with them year in and year out. Thus we shall have the disgraceful spectacle of twelve Oxford and thirteen Cambridge colleges scrambling at one and the same time for the firstfruits of the scholastic year. The headmasters will be in despair; though they seem quite unable to spread the competition over a series of examinations by undertaking to reserve some of their best candidates for the later events, since the parents of the boys would not hear of it. So we are afforded one more edifying example of the beneficence of private war; as likewise of the sweet reasonableness of the democratic spirit, which causes every college to regard itself as in value and rights the equal of its neighbour—or, to put it specifically, the equal of Balliol.

It is proposed to award the theological degrees without distinction of sect. The support of the teaching body of the University to such a liberal scheme is assured. Convocation, however, which not so long ago, with cries of "Antichrist!" effectually shouted down an extremely mild measure

making in the same direction, may be counted on to display the savage virtue of consistency. Though nail after nail be driven into its coffin, the corpse remains as lively as ever.

In two recent numbers of *The Athenæum* it has been recommended that Anthropology should be introduced into the Indian Civil Examination; and, as it was likewise remarked, with engaging frankness, if questionable accuracy, that Oxford had a good deal to do with the arrangements of that examination, it seems in place to allude to the subject here. A few general questions on social anthropology might, and, as a matter of fact, do, appear in this examination, as they likewise might and do appear in our "Literæ Humaniores." But, as neither examiners nor candidates take such questions very seriously or have had any special training in anthropology, the whole performance is, and is likely to remain, a farce. On the other hand, what is really needed is a thorough grounding in the principles of what is, in effect, a branch of highly specialized research; and this should be reserved for the advanced course of training given to probationers. If the probationers' course of a year's duration is already too full, it should be extended in time, so as to include a subject essential to the proper education of every governor of native races. The India Office is said to have some scheme of the kind under consideration; but, alas! now that a very good friend of anthropology, Sir H. Risley, is no longer there to help the matter through, it is possible that the necessary reform may be delayed for an indefinite period.

M.
** 'Notes from Cambridge' will appear next week.

THE NAME "CROSSRAGUELL."

This name, which belongs to a place in Ayrshire at which an important monastery was situated, is stated in the 'Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland' to be a corruption of *Cruc Regalis*. Mr. J. B. Johnston, in his 'Place-Names of Scotland,' doubtfully suggests that it may be derived from the name of St. Regulus. Both these conjectures are obviously of the sort that it is better to refrain from proposing.

The early forms of *-raguell* are *-ragmol* and *-raguol*. As it is not historically impossible that the name may be of Cymric etymology, it seems worth while to suggest that it may stand for what in modern Welsh spelling would be *Croes-y-Rhagfoel*. The word *rhagfoel*, "bald in front" (from *moel*, "bald"), is in the Welsh dictionaries, and would aptly designate a Churchman having the Celtic, as distinguished from the Roman, form of tonsure. Perhaps the place may have derived its name ("cross of the *præcalvus*") from the grave, marked by a cross, of some nameless Columban priest or monk.

HENRY BRADLEY.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

ON Thursday, the 14th inst., Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of autograph letters and historical documents. A collection of letters and documents of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods fetched 60*l.*; a similar collection, 59*l.* Dickens, seven letters to Arthur Chappell, 1866-7, 41*l.* 10*s.*; four-page letter to G. Thomson, July 30, 1836, 37*l.* 10*s.*; two-page letter to the same, May 8, 1837, 46*l.*; three-page letter to the same, June 9, 1837, 44*l.* Fielding, three-page letter to his half-brother Sir John Fielding, July 22, 1754, 155*l.*; another to the same, 34 pp., from Lisbon, 150*l.*; autograph memorial to the J.P.s for Middlesex, 1753, 40*l.* A large number of letters addressed to J. W. Croker by the Earl of Aberdeen, Brougham, Canning, Palmerston, Peel, Scott, and others, 810*l.* The total of the sale was 2,714*l.* 2*s.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Allen (Rev. Roland), *Missionary Methods: St. Paul's or Ours?* 5/ net. Robert Scott

The author, formerly a missionary in China, pleads with sincerity and power for a simpler and more spiritual policy in the mission field. Accepting the universality of Christianity without considering how religion may be connected with national characteristics, he examines the methods of St. Paul and their relation to present-day conditions. His conclusion is that, if Christianity is to cease to be exotic and the native churches to be dependent upon instruction and government from without, we must treat them more fraternally and watch them with greater faith. The book contains an Introduction by the Bishop of Madras, and is a volume in the Library of Historic Theology.

Arnott (Henry), *Emmanuel: Brief Helps to Meditation on the Incarnate Life of our Lord*, 1/ Wells Gardner

A series of applications of New Testament quotations. Poverty of thought and sentimentality are unduly prominent.

Barran (Rev. David), *What is Wrong with the Churches?* 6d. net. Edinburgh, W. Hodge

The writer complains of the want of harmony prevailing in the Christian Churches, and calls for an authoritative declaration on the authenticity of the "Historical Jesus." He thinks there is a tendency among the modernist "Liberal Theologians" to discard the doctrine of divine personality.

Bodington (Rev. Charles), *A Gospel of Miracle*. S.P.C.K.

A defence of the authenticity of miracles, which does not strike us as very effective. Christian (Theodore), *Other Sheep I Have*.

Putnam's Sons
This book, which gives us "the proceedings of the celestial commission on church unity," is quite beyond us. Zelotes, Baptizo, Anglic, Radic, Romanus, who seem like caricatures of the figures in Bunyan, discuss the problem by logical methods we are unacquainted with, and on principles that lead us still further to mystification.

Enclosed Nun, by a Mother Superior. 1/ net. Mills & Boon

This book tells of life in a Contemplative Order. The author has done a real service in sending out to the world in a popular form a message which should help to dispel the ignorance which feeds on slander. We hope the author is not responsible for the illustrated exterior of her little book.

Forsyth (Peter Taylor), *Faith, Freedom, and the Future*, 5/ Hodder & Stoughton

The Preface mentions two views of Christ. He is either "the centre of spiritual Humanity, man's spiritual ideal projected and cherished," or "the centre of the will and grace of God, man's eternal consummation presented and guaranteed." The conviction emphasized in these pages is that only the latter view of Christ gives any permanent value to the former. The lectures are largely concerned with aspects of Anabaptism and Independency.

Hogg (W. E. P.), *Precepts of the Church*, 1d. Mowbray

The author of this pamphlet lays down six obligatory precepts for Church people to observe. His matter is reprinted from the *Parish Magazine of St. Barnabas, Oxford*, and displays a High Church point of view.

Jefferson (Charles Edward), *Why We may Believe in Life after Death*, 2/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

Represents the first of the Raymond F. West Memorial Lectures on 'Immortality,' delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle Church of New York City. The author finds reasons for a restudy of the question in the new mental world of to-day, and considers the arguments for and against in a broad-minded outlook, paying attention to science and philosophy as well as religion.

Jørgensen (Johannes), *Saint Francis of Assisi*, translated by T. O'Connor Sloane, 12/6 net. Longmans

This is an excellent translation of a remarkable biography. A large number of authorities have been called upon, and countless documents consulted, but the narrative is always superior to the material with which it is weighted. It is picturesque and full of fresh touches.

McEwen (V.), *Knights of the Holy Eucharist*, with Introduction by R. Rhodes Bristow, 2/ net.

Wells Gardner

An attempt to glean various "holy and helpful" lessons in relation to religion from Tennyson's "Idylls." Their style and form are those of the ordinary religious manual.

Maturin (B. W.), *The Price of Unity*, 5/ net.

Longmans

A book concerned with the "organic unity of the soul's life," by which the author apparently means the preservation of the traditional and sacrosanct observances of the Church. He is greatly at odds with the High Church party, and denounces the heresy of Papal infallibility. Much dissertation is devoted to "schism," and the "narrow intolerance" of the Nonconformists is denounced.

Newbolt (W. C. E.), *Confirmation*, 1/6 net.

Wells Gardner

An epitome of and running commentary upon the ritual of confirmation, which represent the normal Anglican point of view. Notes for use in instruction are added.

Nunn (Rev. H. P. V.), *A Short Syntax of New Testament Greek*, 2/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

An excellent manual designed for students in theological colleges and those who take up Greek at the end of their school life, or later, with a view to reading the New Testament. Deviations from classical Greek are indicated, also Latin parallels, and the whole begins sensibly with a section on English grammar. The compiler is abreast of the present results of scholarship, as is shown by his view of the language of the New Testament and his remarks on *Isa*. His work is necessarily concise, but he adds references to fuller authorities—e.g., on *ov* *wh*, an idiom of which some brief explanation might have been supplied. He notes concerning the Gnomic Aorist that "the Present is used in English." But the past in this sense is not obsolete—e.g., "Faint heart never won fair lady." An appendix on Greek verbs and three indexes complete a treatise which should be widely used.

Parting (The) of the Roads: *Studies in the Development of Judaism and Early Christianity*, by Members of Jesus College, Cambridge, with an Introduction by W. R. Inge, edited by F. J. Foakes Jackson, 10/6 net.

Edward Arnold

For notice see p. 331.

Phillips (Rev. Sidney), *The Heavenward Way*, 1/6 net.

Wells Gardner

A series of addresses designed for the aged. They cover familiar ground, but are largely the result of personal experience.

Sampson (Gerard), *The Blessed Sacrament and Unity*, 6d. net.

Mowbray

A treatise dealing with the relation of the Blessed Sacrament to "Unity," and holding that it is the only basis for the reunion of Christendom.

Simple Words for Good Friday, by G. C. R., 1d.

Mowbray

A small manual, with texts and commentary on them.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Mew (Egan), *Masterpieces of Handicraft: Chelsea and Chelsea-Derby China; Dresden China; Japanese Porcelain; Old Bow China; Old Chinese Porcelain; and Royal Sèvres China*, 1/6 net each.

T. C. & E. C. Jack

These small handbooks, which are charmingly printed, contain all that is necessary for a solid grounding in the subjects selected. The chief characteristics of the different china and porcelain styles are briefly but adequately sketched, and many of the picturesque origins of their names described. In short, the books as a whole are as clear as their limits permit. There are copious black and coloured plates of specimens.

Nash (Joseph), *The Mansions of England in the Olden Time*, New Edition, 30/ net.

Heinemann

Smith (G. F. Herbert), *Gem-Stones and their Distinctive Characters*, 6/ net.

Methuen

A study of gems, dealing with the various species, their characteristics and technology. It is comprehensive and thorough, and presents much interesting information as to the working of mines, the setting and fashioning of stones, and their various properties. It is well written, though abounding in technicalities. There are a number of tables and plates, and the whole subject has been systematically examined.

Poetry and Drama.

"Cushag," *Ellan Vannin; Granny, a Tale of Old Christmas; and Poems*, Second Edition.

Douglas, I. of M. G. & L. Johnson

"Cushag" has a disposition for the dialect song, and veers between writing tolerable verse, faithful in degree both to itself and the persons whose voice it is, and that form of modern versifying which venal critics credit with a "lilt."

Davis (Lily May), *Meneas and Palima, and Other Poems*.

Henry J. Drane

The author has dignity, restraint, and some power of rhythm. She marshals her words attractively, and can evoke the proper stress and meaning without excessive circumlocution or tawdry rhetoric. Her verse is, however, inclined to be nervous and pedestrian, through a disposition to minute analysis. She should trust more to inspiration, and less to verbal painting in descriptive work. Her lyrical expansiveness is much inferior to her capacity for telling a story.

Litchfield (Grace Denio), *The Nun of Kent: a Drama in Five Acts*, 3/6 net.

Putnam's Sons

A play with a peasant girl for heroine, who becomes a saint and dupe of conspirators desiring to dethrone Henry VIII. The tragedy is told in Froude's "History of Henry VIII." In this play it is made grotesque in motive, and commonplace in action and language. The "Nun" herself almost deserves her fate, because of her enslavement to transparent sophistry, and loses her life at the close by the veriest quibble.

MacBride (Melchior), *A Message from the Gods: a Mystery Play*, 1/6 net.

C. W. Daniel

The second edition of a poem of epic dimensions and ambition, but of diminutive results in poetic achievement.

Mitchell (George H.), *More Ballads in Blue*, 2/6 net.

Jarrod & Sons

The aim of the author, an ex-police constable, in this volume has been to "satisfy an overwhelming passion for versifying, to see in concrete form the offspring of heart and brain, and to portray in simple language such poetry as can be found connected with ordinary people in everyday life." The author does not come anywhere near poetry; his lines are jejune, tasteless, and commonplace. He hopes that a blacksmith poet may "cheer with rhymes your heart conceives, which labours formulate." This specimen of his own style may suffice.

Shakespeare (Tudor): *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, edited by John W. Cunliffe, 1/ net.

Macmillan

The Introduction and Notes in this little American edition are sensible, though the latter are, perhaps, too brief. A recent controversy in *Notes and Queries* might have suggested more definite information concerning the woodbine and honeysuckle joined in IV. i. 45.

Sharp (William), *Poems*, selected and arranged by Mrs. William Sharp, 5/ net.

Heinemann

The collected works of Fiona Macleod have already been issued in seven volumes, and this new edition, consisting of the works published when he discarded his feminine disguise, is uniform with it. It is being undertaken by Mrs. William Sharp, and is to be completed in five volumes. The poems here selected are adequately representative of the writer's poetic faculties, somewhat coldly splendid and diffusely pictorial, but possessing much flexibility and command over imagery. His descriptive and rhetorical powers are noticeable in this volume.

Who's Who in the Theatre: *a Biographical Record of the Contemporary Stage*, compiled and edited by John Parker, 6/ net.

Pitman

An elaborate guide to the stage of to-day which should be very useful for reference. The details given in the section of Biography are particularly full.

Williams (Antonia R.), *Fairy Plays for Fairy People*, 6d. net.

Year-Book Press

These little plays are unsubstantial and ineffective, though they strain laboriously through allegorical machinery after meanings. They have some delicate play of fancy, but lack imagination.

Wirralman (A.), *Loggerheads*.

Liverpool, Howell

Mr. Wirralman is impressed by the follies of mankind, and sets out his conceptions in doggerel verse. It is difficult to believe that he is serious.

Bibliography.

Courtney (William Prideaux), *A Register of National Bibliography, with a Selection of the Chief Bibliographical Books and Articles printed in Other Countries*, Vol. III., 15/ net.

Constable
An admirable volume by a master of the subject. Such careful and thorough work will be properly valued by all experts.

English Catalogue of Books, 1911, 8/ net.

Sampson Low

The seventy-fifth annual issue of this invaluable compilation. No fewer than 10,914 books were published last year, which is the maximum output of any year's publishing in the United Kingdom. The arrangement and classification of the books are satisfactorily lucid.

Newberry Library, *Report of the Trustees for the Year 1911*.

Chicago

Gives the report of the President and Librarian, and lists of recent additions and donors, and the terms used to describe various publications.

Philosophy.

Eucken (Rudolf), *Naturalism and Idealism: the Nobel Lecture, 1909*, translated, with an Introduction, by A. G. Widdiger, 1/ net.

Cambridge, Heffer & Sons

This lecture upon the antithesis between spirit interpreted naturally and nature interpreted spiritually is an admirable epitome of Prof. Eucken's philosophy, and a powerful plea for the practical importance of the revival of an idealism which shall view man as "a fellow-worker in the making of worlds."

History and Biography.

Bennett (E. N.), *With the Turks in Tripoli*, 6/ net.

Methuen

A vivid record of the author's experiences in the Turkish camp. He excuses himself for literary imperfections by reason of the difficulties of composition at the seat of war but we see no need for his apology.

Colquhoun (Archibald R.), *China in Transformation*, Revised and Enlarged Edition.

Harper

Davenport (James), *The Grove Family of Halesowen*, 7/6 net.

Methuen

Contains a large number of wills and inventories relating to the yeoman family of Grove, a branch of which occupied Halesowen for nearly four centuries. In addition to a full index, there is a genealogical table from the sixteenth century onwards.

Dickens Exhibition, *March to October, 1912*, 6d.

Stationery Office

A guide to a Dickens exhibition of exceptional value. Its material is largely due to the collection bequeathed by John Forster. It comprises the original MSS. and corrected proofs of many of Dickens's works; letters and other autographs, including volumes of his private diary; first and other early editions of his books, often with inscriptions in his autograph; portraits, paintings, and drawings; studies for, and proofs of, illustrations to his published works; and photographs of Dickensian buildings and scenes. The booklet contains some illustrations and facsimiles of great interest. One of the Victoria and Albert Museum Guides.

Gomme (Sir Laurence), *The Making of London*, 3/6 net.

For notice see p. 333.

Gribble (Francis), *The Comedy of Catherine the Great*, 15/ net.

Eveleigh Nash

It is a pity that Mr. Gribble should continue to write trivial records of the amours of famous men and women. The present volume has a seasoning of serious history, but is in the main a revelation of Catherine's intrigues, related in a gossipy and deprecatory style. It can be of little use except to those whose pleasure it is to exhume "chroniques scandaleuses."

Hedemann (Baroness von), *My Friendship with Prince Hohenlohe*, edited by Denise Petit, 7/6 net.

Eveleigh Nash

The Baroness makes effusive professions of the delicacy and profundity of her sentiments, but we cannot commend the taste that gives to the world these memoirs. The emotions strike us as flamboyant and manufactured, and the method of revealing them as excessively self-conscious. The sacredness of her intimacy with the Prince is hardly suggested by her present effort.

Jenkins (Hester Donaldson), Ibrahim Pasha, Grand Vizir of Suleiman the Magnificent, 4/ New York, Columbia University London, Longmans

A straightforward study of Suleiman's Vizir between 1522 and 1536. So magnetic and independent a character deserved resuscitation in a monograph, and he has been treated with due appreciation. One of the Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University.

Mookerji (Radhakumud), Indian Shipping: a History of the Sea-Borne Trade and Maritime Activity of the Indians from the Earliest Times, with an Introductory Note by Brajendranath Seal, 7/6 net. Longmans

This historical study has been developed from a thesis into a systematic inquiry into the subject. From the scholar's point of view, the author's use of his documentary material enforces admiration by its acuteness and industry. But, as a whole, he has dulled the edge of a subject that offers a fascinating retrospect. So far as the accessories of every conscientiously written book go, the present work leaves nothing to be desired. There are many interesting plates, particularly the reproductions from the sculptures of Borobudur. St. Clare and her Order: a Story of Seven Centuries, edited by the author of 'The Enclosed Nun', 7/6 net. Mills & Boon

The life of St. Clare of Assisi, the follower of St. Francis, offers many analogies with that of her master. Here the story of her life is recounted with the simplicity and delicacy of appreciation that it demands.

Thaddeus (H. Jones), Recollections of a Court Painter, 12/6 net. John Lane

These memoirs and reminiscences are likely to please lovers of Court, society, and "salon" gossip. As the title indicates, they record the experiences of a painter patronized by, and living in social relations with, fashionable people. The author has travelled much, and met a number of "notabilities." He painted the portraits of Leo XIII. and Pius X., and of various society ladies; met Parnell; partook of a Trimalchian banquet with Van Beers the painter; speaks of how he profited by the cheating of the croupier at roulette in Cairo; and seems to have rubbed shoulders with all with whom he had to do with tolerance and good humour.

Warwick (Countess of), William Morris, his Homes and Haunts, 1/6 net. T. C. & E. C. Jack

An agreeable book which gives a popular résumé of Morris's career. The title is deceptive, as the account deals more with the man himself than his habitations. The association between Morris and the places in which he lived is, indeed, delightful, and requires delicacy of handling in treatment. Lady Warwick writes with obvious sincerity and some faculty of appreciation, though her work tends to ramify and to lack distinction. There are some beautiful crayon drawings of Morris's looms and dwellings. It is one of the Pilgrim Books.

Geography and Travel.

Borel (Henri), The New China: a Traveller's Impressions, translated by C. Thienne, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Contains an account of the changes which the new century has witnessed in China.

Bosworth (G. F.), West London, 1/6 Cambridge University Press

One of the Cambridge County Geographies. For notice see p. 333.

Cambridge County Geographies: Breconshire, by C. J. Evans; and Oxfordshire, by P. H. Ditchfield, 1/6 net each.

Welcome additions to a successful series, which is attractive alike by its wide scope and illustrations. Due attention is paid to antiquities as well as features of to-day.

Scott (Capt. Robert F.), The Voyage of the Discovery, 2 vols., 3/6 each.

New edition in the Waterloo Library. For notice see *Athen.*, Oct. 28, 1905, p. 581.

Sports and Pastimes.

Beaumont (André), My Three Big Flights, 10/ net. Eveleigh Nash

This book has little or no pretensions to scientific knowledge. It is an account of the Paris-Rome flight and the European and British circuits, in which the author played such an adventurous and successful part. Unhappily, the story is not well told. M. Beaumont is mightier with the aeroplane than with the pen, and too effusive, especially concerning journalistic aid. There are many illustrations of interest.

Dixon (William Scarth), The Hunting Year, 6/ Ham-Smith

In a series of twelve breezy and instructive little essays, brimful of anecdote and pleasant reminiscence, the author describes the joys of the chase. The book should prove of interest not only to the hunter, but also to those in sympathy with outdoor life and recreation. There are numerous reproductions from sporting prints.

Sociology.

Urwick (E. J.), A Philosophy of Social Progress, 6/ Methuen

The author, himself a sociologist, combats the current notion of a general science of social phenomena and the belief that sociology is, or can ever be, a science. The cause of his heresy lies in an antagonism to the ordinary conceptions of social philosophy. Distinguishing a "true individual," a spiritual being, in addition to the self and the social aspect of man, he sees in the failure to recognize this a potent reason for the barrenness of modern speculation. It is an able and a thoughtful book.

Education.

Cubberley (Ellwood P.) and Others, Research within the Field of Education: its Organization and Encouragement, 2/ net. University of Chicago Press

A suggestive series of papers, presented for discussion before the Society of College Teachers of Education at Mobile, Alabama, with some short communications from members. They bear witness to the thoroughness of American methods and their application of psychology to a matter which we treat as a tradition, they as a science.

Michigan Schoolmasters' Club and Classical Conference, held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, March and April, 1911, Proceedings: Humanistic Papers, Second Series, I. The Languages in American Education; II. Reform in Grammatical Nomenclature.

The first of these publications is the more illuminating. It discusses the place of modern languages in education, the need of instruction in them, and the practical value of humanistic studies. The second is only likely to appeal to a limited audience, and parts of the first are dull and pedantic.

School-Books.

Arnold (H. T.), Steamship Navigation, 1/6 Blackie

A concise statement of the rules for solving the problems met with in navigation, accompanied by numerous exercises with answers. The book contains also a full description of the most modern instruments used at sea in taking the requisite data.

Blackie's Little French Classics: Dumas, Napoléon à l'île d'Elbe, edited by Clémence Saunois, 4d.

This is a picturesque if rather partial account of the fortunes of Napoleon after the *débatte* of 1814. We are glad to see it issued as a school-book, as it is sure to interest young and receptive minds. The notes are in French, and satisfactorily brief and efficient. 'Retranslation Exercises' are added at the end.

Browning's Shorter Poems, with Introduction by Edith B. Fry, 6d. Blackie

This small selection embodies more poems of action than of love, introspection, or philosophy. We like the Introduction, which displays more independence of view than is usual in such publications. One of the Plain Text Poets.

Bruce (Elizabeth B.), English Exercises for Intermediate Classes, 8d. Blackie

This little book of exercises provides teachers with good material for classwork in general English grammar and literature; but in the latter too much prominence is given to Scotch composition, unless the author intended her work to be used mainly north of the Tweed.

Jackson (Ida H.), Botanical Experiments for Schools, 1/6 Blackie

A collection of very simple experiments in botany, designed to inculcate the first principles of the subject. The arrangement of the matter and clearness of the type and diagrams combine to render the book attractive.

Rambler Nature Books: Stories of Animal Life, by William J. Claxton, 9d.; and By Common, Pinewood, and Bog, by Margaret Cameron, 6d.

Blackie Mr. Claxton's 'Stories' are a useful compilation of elementary information, suitable for junior classes. Such themes as how animals defend themselves, how they hunt their prey, and so forth, are discussed and explained in a manner that should appeal to young readers.

The other booklet is well and fancifully written by one who evidently understands child nature as well as wild nature. Both are well illustrated in colour and black and white.

Science.

Angell (James Rowland), Chapters from Modern Psychology, 6/ net. Longmans

This book certainly escapes the reproach that psychology says what every one knows in language which no one understands. Avoiding the more technical aspects and the use of technical terms, it surveys in comprehensive fashion the main features of the subject at the present time, with chapters upon experimental, animal, abnormal, social, and other branches of psychology. Though its treatment is necessarily summary, and its conclusions general, it should be very useful to beginners. The advanced student will find little to interest him.

Biometrika, a Journal for the Statistical Study of Biological Problems: Vol. VIII. Parts III. and IV., January, 20/ net.

Cambridge University Press Contains treatises on the occipital bone of Egyptian skulls, Egyptian Pygmy crania, the Congo Negro skull, and the pigmentation of the human iris by various biological authorities. A large number of plates, representing the human skull of different types and in different shapes and angles, make up a full equipment for these parts.

Dendy (Arthur), Outlines of Evolutionary Biology, 12/6 net. Constable

For notice see p. 342.

Johns Hopkins University Circular, February: Notes from the Botanical Laboratories and Notes from the Mathematical Seminary.

Contains interesting articles on the relation of plants to tide levels; on that between climatic conditions and plant distribution in America; mathematical notes; and a number of papers of interest to specialists.

Jukes-Browne (A. J.), The Student's Handbook of Stratigraphical Geology, 12/ net. Stanford

Considerable supplementary material has been added to this new edition. The descriptions of the British strata have been partly rewritten, and the extent of the information upon European geological rock-formation enlarged. The knowledge accumulated has been more comprehensively summarized, and the maps and illustrations of fossils have been increased. A still further broadening is foreshadowed in a future edition. The book is remarkable for its industry and compactness, and should be very useful to students.

Loney (S. L.), An Elementary Treatise on Statics, 12/ Cambridge University Press

This is meant to cover the usual course of students who are reading for a degree in science or engineering, and cannot be recommended to students with no previous knowledge of the subject. It is apparently intended to supplement Prof. Loney's 'Elements of Statics.' As in all his works, careful attention is given throughout to the practical application of the theories and formulae, and the diagrams are simple and readily understood.

Lydecker (Richard), Cunningham (J. T.), and Others, Reptiles, Amphibia, Fishes, and Lower Chordata, 10/6 net. Methuen

For notice see p. 342.

Peabody (James Edward) and Hunt (Arthur Ellsworth), Elementary Plant Biology, 4/ New York, Macmillan Co.

This is an intelligently conceived manual, essentially formative and suggestive. The authors deal with human, vegetable, and animal activities in relation to their nutritive and reproductive functions, and consider their interaction upon each other and the general welfare of mankind. This is the proper way to approach the subject. Necessary attention is paid to bacteria. The book strikes us as both modest and effective, and is amply illustrated by diagrams.

Potts (Harold E.), The Chemistry of the Rubber Industry, 5/ net. Constable

This volume is one of a series designed to furnish students and those engaged on the technical side of an industry with manuals explaining the chemical aspect of the problems which concern them. It deals with rubber technology, and gives an estimate of the general connexion between chemistry and rubber. It forms part of the Outlines of Industrial Chemistry Series.

Sadler (Wilfrid), Bacteria as Friends and Foes of the Dairy Farmer, 1/6 Methuen

This is a book chiefly intended as a guide to the dairy farmer. It is written in a popular style, and deals as briefly as possible with the scientific side of the subject; it gives the practical man just what he wants. The author

shows clearly how the farmer may obviate losses in his business by a slight acquaintance with bacteriology. Books of this kind should have a great influence in educating the public. Sarjant (L. G.), *Is the Mind a Coherer?* 6/ net.

George Allen
We firmly believe that the author has something to say, but his extraordinary style does an injustice to his argument. We gather that he holds the mind to be an instrument which, when excited by an effect competent to excite it, excites a similar effect in a similar instrument similarly competent to be so excited. Incidentally he makes a vigorous onslaught upon current science.

Thomas (H. H.), *The Garden at Home*, 6/ net.

Cassell
This well-known author has added yet another excellent treatise of 270 pages on his favourite subject. His latest book deals especially, as the title indicates, with small gardens. The numerous illustrations from photographs give an idea of what can be done. At the end is a comprehensive table concerning fruit trees and popular vegetables, and the best way to grow them.

United States National Museum: 1880, Descriptions of New Hymenoptera, No. 4, by J. C. Crawford; 1881, A Revision of the Forms of the Edible-Nest Swiftlet, *Collocalia luciphaga* (Thunberg), by Harry C. Oberholser; 1882, A Small Collection of Bats from Panama, by Gerrit S. Miller, jun.; 1883, Description of a New Species of Isopod of the Genus *Cleantis* from Japan, by Harriet Richardson; 1885, Descriptions of New Species and Genera of Lepidoptera, chiefly from Mexico, by Harrison G. Dyar; and 1886, Description of a New Species of the Isopod Genus *Cassidinidea* from Mexico, by Harriet Richardson.

Washington, Smithsonian Institution
Whitehead (Alfred North) and Russell (Bertrand), *Principia Mathematica*, Vol. II., 30/ net.

Cambridge University Press
The second volume of this elaborate work—of which the first appeared in 1910—contains Parts III. and IV., and a portion of Part V. Part III. deals with the definition and general logical properties of logical numbers: Part IV. treats of 'Relation-Arithmetic,' of which ordinal arithmetic is a particular application; and Part V. discusses serial relations. The whole will be completed in another volume.

Juvenile Literature.

Smith (Fred), *Scenes from the Boyhood of a Naturalist*, 1/ Blackie

A book well calculated to encourage a taste for natural history. The author's account of the making of his first aquarium and the subsequent vicissitudes of its occupants, his first day at the sea and his introduction to its marvels, should please the young naturalist. The coloured illustrations are effective. In Stories Old and New.

Fiction.

Applin (Arthur), *Her Sacrifice*, 6/ Ward & Lock
Given a rich man with a secret past, a necessitous and unscrupulous rival who finds it out, an extortionate moneylender, a rascally solicitor, a beautiful and noble girl, and it needs little insight to foretell exciting times. Incident follows incident, and infamy is piled on infamy with bewildering speed, till everything and everybody are so mixed up that it would seem that nothing but a miracle could straighten them out. Then the showman pulls the strings, infamy is wiped out, beneficence reigns, and the reader who clamours for a happy ending is satisfied. We think the sacrifice too great.

Ardagh (W. M.), *The Knightly Years*, 6/ Lane
To those who like a stirring, full-blooded fifteenth-century romance this novel may be warmly recommended. The author excels in painting picturesque braggadocio and passion-absorbed women. The Canary Islands is again his scene, and event follows event with hurricane rapidity.

Cole (Sophie), *The Thorn-Bush near the Door*, 6/ Mills & Boon

This somewhat melodramatic story concerns the fortunes of a girl who finds that she is illegitimate. She marries a young artist, who is clever as a painter, but vacillating and contemptible as a man. He is accused of murder, and we are asked to believe that this experience has a sobering effect on him, and that all ends well. The heroine is sympathetically drawn.

Glaspell (Susan), *The Visioning*, 6/ Murray
It is impossible to read this book without a certain sympathy. Evidently the work of an inexperienced writer, it has the youthful qualities of headlong generosity and headlong

compassion, together with the charm of a vivacity which flags indeed sometimes amid *longueurs* of moralizing and introspective letter-writing, yet renews itself again and again. The style is blatantly and colloquially American without much actual slang—a feature which gives the work a welcome air of novelty in lighter scenes, but is apt to make tragic intentions ludicrously miscarry. The story tells how an "Army" girl, reared in the pleasant but exclusive traditions of her class, prevents the suicide of a stranger, a girl with a "past," whom she takes into her home, and, without asking her history, treats as a sister. The situations to which this gives rise are hardly imagined, but, to be dealt with effectively, require a knowledge of the world and individual humanity a good deal beyond what the writer has as yet attained.

Gould (Nat), *Good at the Game*, 1/ and 2/ net.

John Long
The hero, a young Australian, is good alike at cricket and riding racehorses. He is otherwise an ordinary young man, and his good fortune in escaping from the toils of an actress and other perils and difficulties is so constant as to be cloying. Love and sentiment are varied by views of the seamy side of life, especially on the turf. None of the characters makes a distinct impression on us, but the story flows on easily and has its mild surprises. Green (Anna Katharine), *Initials Only*, 6/ Nash
An excellent detective story, the central figure of which has a dark and tragic past. Superbly handsome and strong, able to move crowds by his eloquence or design an airship, he is a real superman. But he has erred, and Fate, in the person of a detective, incessantly dogs his steps.

Hemery (Wilfred), *The Woman Wonderful*, 6/ Sidgwick & Jackson

The autobiography of a young man just down from Oxford, written throughout with engaging frankness. He enters the South African Civil Service, and we find an animated description of life in a small colonial town. A love-affair runs through the story, but the hero does not strike us as very honourable. The author does not indulge in the usual "happy ending."

Henniker (Mrs. Arthur), *Second Fiddle*, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

In this novel the failure of the heroine to appreciate herself at her true value conduces to her neglect by her friends more than any lack of discernment on their part. Of various other more or less nebulous characters, a good-natured but selfish husband is perhaps the nearest to life. Faulty characterization and an absence of definite motive render the story unsatisfactory.

Hewlett (Maurice), *The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay*; and *Little Novels of Italy*, 2/ net each. Macmillan

These two sturdy and representative examples of Mr. Hewlett's romantic style are now published in Macmillan's Two Shilling Series. Six more are to follow in the same edition. The type is bold and readable, and the binding in good taste. They make a worthy addition to a well-selected library.

Jepson (Edgar), *The House on the Mall*, 6/ Hutchinson

In a sensational novel the inclusion of at least one murder is indispensable to many readers. This story is a narration of a series of the most daring and reckless crimes committed by a band of men whose "chief" lives in the House on the Mall. It includes a love-interest which is, however, somewhat neglected.

Lloyd (Theodosia), *Innocence in the Wilderness*, 6/ Chatto & Windus

From a quiet, narrow life in the close of a cathedral town, where innocence blossoms into intolerance, the heroine is thrown into the reality and bustle of work among the artistic and journalistic world of London. The contrast is strongly made, and develops well characteristics and powers that would probably have remained latent in the seclusion of the close. The story is well written and interesting; the women are sympathetically drawn, and stand out vividly against a more or less shadowy background of men.

Marsh (Richard), *Violet Forster's Lover*, 6/ Cassell

Discredited by his brother officers, reduced to penury, driven even to sordid crime, the "hero" still finds himself the object of a woman's undying love. He sinks from one abyss to another, and finds many strange companions, but even the most censorious reader will find his downward career of interest. In the end it is the woman's wit and courage which help to establish his innocence of a social misdemeanour.

"Rita," *Grim Justice: the Study of a Conscience*, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

This tragic tale, based upon what may be described as the repressive force of the Nonconformist conscience, contains all the qualities of the writer which have endeared her to a large public, while also showing some signs of commendable restraint.

Sladen (Douglas), *The Unholy Estate*, 6/ Stanley Paul

Two problems are dealt with in this book—that of the upbringing of children, and the injustice of the divorce laws concerning women. As in the majority of books with a "purpose," most of the stress is laid on one note. The course taken by the heroine, though in the circumstances the only apparent way out, will certainly not meet with universal approval, but it may call some attention to the root of the evil.

General Literature.

Balfour (Arthur James), *Aspects of Home Rule*, 2/6 net. Routledge

For notice see p. 336.
Hart (Horace), *Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press, Oxford*, the English Spellings revised by Sir James A. H. Murray and Henry Bradley, New Edition, 6d. net. Henry Frowde

A practical and sensible little guide, backed by the authority of Oxford scholarship.
Hocking (Joseph), *Is Home Rule Rome Rule?* 1/ net. Ward & Lock

Mr. Hocking—who in his Preface refers to Ireland as the Emerald Isle and the Land of the Shamrock—says that for many years his opinions with respect to Home Rule were undecided. As a Nonconformist he could not but fear that the measure might lead to Roman Catholic domination. He therefore took a tour through the country, interviewing men of all creeds and parties. His conclusion, as set forth in the present volume, is that, in point of religion, Protestants need not fear Home Rule. On the contrary, he believes that it will be "the first step in the way of freedom from the bondage of Rome."

H. R. H. The Infanta Eulalia of Spain, *The Thread of Life*, 10/6 net. Cassell

These essays unfortunately cannot be said to have any virtue in themselves, though there is an interest attaching to them which is solely the outcome of their authorship.

Jardine (May B.), *Broken Lights*, 2/ net. Glasgow and Dalbeattie, Fraser & Asher

These sketches of France, Canada, and Scotland are by no means epitomes or amplifications of the guide-book order, for they strike out boldly for themselves. The book is full of merry, whimsical, and sympathetic vignettes, occasionally tinged with self-consciousness. The vivid impressibility of the author and her manifest enjoyment make her write well and attractively. The Breton pictures are the best. There are several clever drawings.

Masque of Learning (The) and its Many Meanings, devised and interpreted by Patrick Geddes. Edinburgh, The Outlook Tower

The book of the pageant celebrating the semi-jubilee of University Hall, Edinburgh. The scenario is most comprehensive, and the interpretation adequate.

Novikow (J.), *War and its Alleged Benefits*, with an Introduction by Norman Angell, 2/6 net. Heinemann

For notice see p. 335.
Owen (Harold), *Woman Adrift*, 6/ Stanley Paul
May be described as the anti-suffragist's guide to knowledge, lighting the way to which the "menace of suffragism" leads. On p. 78 the author avers that the rest of the book is unnecessary, but he, nevertheless, without appreciating the situation, grapples manfully with a "pricked bubble" through an additional 255 pages, generously defending Nature from the onslaughts of the ballot-box.

Pamphlets.

Molesworth (Sir Guilford), *The Biggest Fool on Earth*, 1d. St. Stephen's Press

The "biggest fool on earth" is the "British Working Man," because he is subjugated by the paid officials of the Unions, is cajoled by Socialist agitators, goes out on strike, thinks he can make the poor richer by making the rich poorer, and apparently is incredulous of the benefits of Tariff Reform. After such a catalogue of nefarious deeds, we wonder that the working classes have not been incarcerated long before this.

Swallow (Rev. H. J.), *The Disestablishment of "Rot"*, 2d. Jarrold

This pamphlet is so defaced by cheap witticisms, journalistic asides, and devices to tickle the groundlings, that it is impossible to include it in the category of serious argument.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

- MARCH** *Theology.*
 28 Introduction to Dogmatic Theology, by the late Rev. E. A. Litton, Revised Edition, 10/6 net. Robert Scott
 28 The Teaching of the Fathers, by the Rev. T. E. Harwood. Elliot Stock
 28 The Epistles of St. Paul, the Text prepared by Sir Edward Clarke, 2/6 net. Smith & Elder
History and Biography.
 28 A Nurse's Life in War and Peace, by E. C. Laurence, 5/ net. Smith & Elder
Science.
 25 That Rock Garden of Ours, by F. E. Hulme, Cheap Edition, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin
Fiction.
 25 Dreams, and Dream Life and Real Life, by Olive Schreiner, New Edition, Adelphi Library, 3/6; also Dreams, 2/ net, and Dream Life and Real Life, 2/ net. Fisher Unwin
 25 The Heart of a Russian, by M. Y. Lermontov, translated by J. H. Wisdom and Marr Murray, 6/ Herbert & Daniel
 26 The Caged Lion, by Charlotte M. Yonge, New Edition, 1/ net. Macmillan
 26 The Major's Niece, by George A. Birmingham, New Edition, Waterloo Library, 3/6 Smith & Elder
 27 The Little Blue Devil, by Dorothy MacKellar and Ruth Bedford. Alston Rivers
 28 The Englishwoman, by Alice and Claude Askew, 6/ Cassell
 28 Lane's Arabian Nights, illustrated by William Harvey, Cheaper Edition, 3 vols., 5/ net each. Chatto & Windus
 28 Israel Rank, by Roy Horniman, Cheaper Edition, 2/ net. Chatto & Windus
 28 Service, by Constance Smedley, New Edition, 6/ Chatto & Windus
 28 Mothers and Fathers, by Constance Smedley, New Edition, 6/ Chatto & Windus
General Literature.
 25 Misapprehension, Misrepresentation, Misjudgment, by T. I. Elliot Stock
 25 The Autobiography of a Working Woman, by Adelheid Popp, with Introductions by August Bebel and J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., 3/6 net. Fisher Unwin
 26 Responsible Government in the Dominions, by A. B. Keith, 3 vols., 42/ Frowde
 28 A Quiet Holiday, by Oona K. Ball, 1/ net. Cassell
 28 Success for Boys, by A. M. Apel, 6d. net. Cassell

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

The Cornhill Magazine will contain the customary instalments of 'Blinds Down,' by Mr. H. A. Vachell, 'The Grip of Life,' by Agnes Egerton Castle, and 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness,' by Sir Henry Lucy; 'The Children's Country Holiday Fund,' by Mrs. S. A. Barnett; the completion of 'The Darweshes of Damascus,' by Mr. T. C. Fowle; a biography of Godfrey Sykes, the designer of the Cornhill cover, by Mr. Harold Armitage; 'The Soldier's Breviary,' by Mr. G. H. Powell; 'Granny Kyall's Remembrances,' by Miss Marjory Harcourt; 'The Return from Varennes,' by Miss H. M. Sturge; 'On the Threshold of Russia,' by Mr. Edward Cadogan; 'Birds of a Sussex Garden,' by Mr. Horace Hutchinson; and 'Badajoz and some Family Matters,' by Col. Alsager Pollock.

Harper's Magazine will contain: 'Your United States,' by Arnold Bennett; 'Johnny in the Woods,' by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; 'The Secret,' a poem, by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay; 'The Menace of Cape Race,' by George Harding; 'The Years,' by James Oppenheim; 'The New Meaning of Public Health,' by Robert W. Bruere; 'The Eyes of the Gazelle,' by Richard Washburn Child; 'The Street called Straight' (continued), by the author of 'The Inner Shrine'; 'Flower Asleep,' a poem, by Richard Le Gallienne; 'The Sun-God,' by Margarita Spalding Gerry; 'Mark Twain,' Sixth Paper, by Albert Bigelow Paine; 'The Lower Animal,' by Norman Duncan; 'Wild Burma,' by Mary Blair Beebe; 'Motion Study at St. Katharine's,' by Elizabeth Jordan; 'The Passing of a Dictator,' by Robert Welles Ritchie; 'An Easter Canticle,' a poem, by Charles Hanson Towne; and 'At Twilight,' by Susan Glaspell.

Scribner's Magazine will contain the opening chapters of 'The Heart of the Hills,' a serial by John Fox, jun.

The Positivist Review will contain the first of two papers on 'Theism,' by Mr. Frederic Harrison; a paper by Mr. J. F. Gould, 'The Imitation of Christ,' an application of Thomas à Kempis to modern life; and an account of the late Frederic Seeborn, by Mr. S. H. Swinny.

Literary Gossip.

THE formation of a London Museum in a central position has long been urged by good citizens, antiquaries, and enthusiasts, but, like other excellent schemes, has been unconscionably delayed. We note with satisfaction the establishment in Kensington Palace of the show organized with wonderful energy and expert care by Mr. Guy Laking and his assistants.

Already it contains a surprising wealth of exhibits, ancient and modern, ranging from stone implements to the Coronation robes of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and being particularly strong in art.

When its establishment is generally known and appreciated, it will doubtless profit by that generosity which distinguishes English collectors. Enough has been done already to emphasize the demand for a special building which will be worthy of its purpose, and allow of ample room for accessions.

'THE MASQUE OF LEARNING AND ITS MANY MEANINGS,' devised by Prof. Patrick Geddes as a celebration of the twenty-fifth year of University Hall, Edinburgh, and given on the evenings of March 14th to 16th inclusive at the Synod Hall of that city, was a great success, hundreds being turned away nightly from a building which held over 2,000. We gather that there was a desire to secure a larger room, such as the McEwan Hall, but the University authorities refused permission, dreading the interference of the Lord Chamberlain, who has no jurisdiction in Scotland! Even if he had, it would have taxed his ingenuity to find anything objectionable in the book of 'The Masque' which is before us. Beginning with the great Oriental civilizations, it passes in review the Greek, Roman, Celtic, and Mediæval periods up to the present day, and ends with an attempt to shadow forth the future of higher education.

The whole was a worthy commemoration of University Hall, which, starting from small beginnings, is now a fine tribute to the enthusiasm of Prof. Geddes, its founder.

MR. HECTOR BURN MURDOCH, a member of the Edinburgh Faculty of Advocates, has been appointed to the recently instituted Lectureship in English Law in the University. He has acted as reporter for English cases in *The Scottish Law Reporter*; contributed the article on 'English Law' to the 'Encyclopædia of Scots Law'; and has been a contributor to *The Juridical Review* and *Scottish Law Times*.

MR. OWEN SEAMAN will preside at the Annual Dinner of the Royal Literary Fund on May 16th.

DR. J. P. MAHAFFY, C.V.O., is to represent Trinity College, Dublin, at the

Oriental Congress, and the Jubilee of the University of Athens at the beginning of April.

A BOOK which is to be called 'Against Home Rule' will be published towards the end of the month by Messrs. Warne & Co. Sir Edward Carson will write an Introduction, and Mr. Bonar Law has promised to add a Preface.

PROF. SANFORD TERRY of Aberdeen University is engaged upon a volume of 'Documents illustrative of Scottish History, 1603-1707,' which he hopes to publish with Messrs. MacLehose early next year.

'How 'Twas' is the title of a new book by Mr. Stephen Reynolds which Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have in the press. It consists of a series of stories and sketches similar to those contained in 'A Poor Man's House' and 'Alongshore,' and deals with the same working-class life and coast and fishing scenes.

Two new books will make their first appearance in Messrs. Macmillan's Sevenpenny Series on April 2nd. The first is 'The Three Knaves,' by Mr. Eden Phillpotts, a detective story, with its scenes laid mainly at Ealing; the second is a tale by Mrs. Hubert Barclay, entitled 'The Giant Fisher.'

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. have on exhibition in their New York book-rooms the first American editions of eleven of R. L. Stevenson's books, presented by the author to Jules Simoneau, restaurant-keeper of Monterey. The twelfth volume contains a collection of letters, and the manuscript of an essay 'The Friendship of Robert Louis Stevenson and Jules Simoneau,' by Mrs. Katherine D. Osbourne, with some drawings and photographs. The books were purchased after the death of Simoneau in 1908 at the age of 89, and passed to a San Francisco collector, who has had them bound in Boston after designs by Miss L. Averill Cole.

THE miners of the Ruhr district have lost their poet, Heinrich Kämpchen, whose death, at the age of 64, is announced from Linden in Westphalia. He had little real education beyond what was afforded by a village school, and from the age of 16 worked in the mines. His poems, which show distinct poetical talent and contain some fine passages, for the most part deal with various aspects of a miner's life—its loneliness and its dangers, and the weird legends of the mines.

THE death, in his 86th year, is announced from Karlsruhe of Geheimrat Dr. Gustav Wendt, Director of the Gymnasium of that town from 1867 till his resignation in 1907, and one of the foremost classical teachers of his day. Among his works are 'Gymnasium und öffentliche Meinung' and 'Didaktik und Methode des deutschen Unterrichts und der philosophischen Propädeutik,' and translations of Sophocles's tragedies.

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

BIOLOGY, or the scientific study of living things, is so vast a subject that it has necessarily been divided and subdivided into many subordinate sciences, and a student, while devoting himself to one or more of these branches, often fails to take a philosophical view of the whole. Yet much of the educational value of biological study depends on the due recognition of general principles rather than on specialization in any particular section. Realizing this, Prof. Arthur Dendy, in *Outlines of Evolutionary Biology* (Constable & Co.), takes a general survey of the broad field of biology, occupying as his standpoint the elevation which has been raised in recent years by the evolutionist.

The author brings to his task peculiar advantages, inasmuch as he has studied life in many distant parts, having held professorships of biology and zoology in New Zealand and South Africa, and having seen insular life in such remote spots as the Chatham Islands. These islands, about 400 miles E. of New Zealand, were inhabited by a native race called Morioris, a peaceful people who in the early part of the nineteenth century were attacked by an invading party of Maoris from New Zealand, and, having lost the art of self-defence, were virtually exterminated. This is cited as an illustration of the obvious principle that in the struggle for existence natural selection eliminates the weakest, the degenerate Morioris having fallen before the Maoris just as the wingless birds of New Zealand, unable to save themselves by flight, are being rapidly killed by the predaceous mammals introduced by Europeans.

Prof. Dendy furnishes in this work an excellent summary of the fundamental facts and principles on which the theory of organic evolution is based. In order to introduce the subject to readers who lack biological training, he deals in the early part of the volume with the structure and function of certain plants and animals. Here we naturally meet our ever-present friend, the amoeba, but the writer is not generally concerned with concrete examples. Speculation, from the nature of the subject, cannot be avoided. Biological problems are often extremely complicated, and their solution demands wide knowledge and acute judgment. In discussing the views of opposing schools of thought the author shows an impartial spirit, but it is not to be expected that all his conclusions will receive general assent.

On the much-vexed question of the inheritance or non-inheritance of acquired characters, Prof. Dendy, after careful examination of the evidence on both sides, reaches a conclusion not unfavourable to the former view, though he expresses himself with commendable caution. It is a question whether a modification of the body which has arisen during the lifetime of an individual, not by inheritance, but in response to the environment, can or cannot affect the germ-cells in such a way that the offspring will inherit the modification. Whilst agreeing with Weismann that it is only germinal or blastogenic characters that are transmitted, the author believes that in certain circumstances a somatogenic or bodily character may be transformed into a blastogenic one. True, it is not easy to understand by what kind of organic mechanism the conversion may be brought about, but the author's illustrations are suggestive. Three possible modes of transmission from the cells of the soma to the germ-cells are

recognized, comparable with the transmission of messages by letter-post, by ordinary telegraph, or by wireless telegraphy. Thus the secretions of certain cells may act as stimulants on distant cells by means of circulating fluids, as is the case with the chemical secretions known as hormones: this is the letter-post method. Or there may be material connexion by means of nerve-fibres or protoplasmic threads—the telegraph wires. Again, possibly one cell may act on another at a distance through the agency of stimuli transmitted without apparent material connexion, like electric waves.

The reader who turns over the pages of this work will find much of interest on such subjects as the evolution of sex, the adaptation of the organism to its environment, the experiments of Mendel, the mutation theory of De Vries, the geographical distribution of life, and the construction of fossil pedigrees, or phylogenetic trees, from the record of the rocks. A notable part of the volume is a sketch of the history of the theory of organic evolution, from Buffon to Weismann. Prof. Dendy, in conclusion, is led to indulge in the characteristic optimism of the evolutionist, and from the gradual development of the human race in the past he looks with confidence to its progress in the future.

Reptiles, Amphibia, Fishes, and Lower Chordata. By Richard Lydekker, J. T. Cunningham, and Others. (Methuen.)—When Mr. Pycraft, of the Natural History Museum, originally suggested the publication of a series of four volumes to be entitled 'Animal Life: an Evolutionary Natural History,' it was his intention not only to contribute the volume on birds, already noticed in these columns (*Athen.*, May 28, 1910, p. 644), but also to act as general editor of the series. Failing health, however, has unfortunately compelled him to relinquish for a time his editorial labour, and the new volume of the series now before us has been brought out under the care of Mr. J. T. Cunningham. In these days natural history has become so highly specialized that it is dangerous for any writer to venture outside his own range of close study, and it was consequently wise to distribute the preparation of this volume among several naturalists of distinction, each a recognized authority on his own section. Their object has been to set forth the natural history of certain classes of vertebrates as viewed in the light of evolution, and to do this in such a way that, without sacrifice of scientific accuracy, the subject may be understood by any reader who is interested in nature-study, but may not have been specially trained in science. Their success is beyond question.

The first section of the work, descriptive of the great class of Reptiles, is contributed by the fluent and practised pen of Mr. R. Lydekker. Here, as elsewhere throughout the volume, much prominence is naturally given to extinct types, in order to trace, so far as the imperfect record permits, the lines along which evolution has proceeded. The ancestry of all warm-blooded vertebrates may be carried back to the reptilian stock, from which there seems to have been evolved in one direction the group of birds, in another that of mammals. Modern opinion, however, does not favour the view formerly held, that the dinosaurian reptiles, which often assumed an erect attitude and presented certain avian resemblances in the skeleton of the pelvis and hind limbs, represent the ancestral type from which birds have sprung. Nor is the relationship of the pterodactyles, or flying reptiles, to birds generally believed, in the present state of our knowledge, to be more than a superficial resemblance. The

evolutionist has constantly to remember that adaptation to like conditions of life may lead to parallelism of development in different groups. On taking a broad view of recent and fossil reptiles, it is seen that they admit of classification in two main divisions or sub-classes—one a mammal-like brigade termed Theromorphia, the other a bird-like brigade termed Ornithomorphia. Both divisions were probably derived from the primeval salamanders known technically as stegocephalian amphibians, the evolution of the class having occurred, it is supposed, in the later ages of Palæozoic time.

The section on the Amphibia is written jointly by Mr. Cunningham and Dr. G. A. Boulenger, whilst the former alone is responsible for the long section on Fishes. The treatment of both groups is excellent, so far as the limits of the work permitted. It may be doubted whether those living amphibians that retain gills or gill-slits throughout life are, as has been commonly supposed, representative of the most primitive type. It was an old idea that the lungs of the higher vertebrates had been developed from the air-bladder of fishes, but it is now believed that, on the contrary, the air-bladder was probably evolved from lungs. In the well-known lung-fishes the respiratory function of the air-bladder is evident, and it is permissible to regard such forms as distinctly connecting the fishes with amphibians. A very interesting account is given of the luminosity of certain fishes. It is worth noting that, whilst some fishes that live in surface-waters possess light-producing organs, many that dwell in the dark depths of ocean are probably unable to emit light.

Prof. Arthur Thomson, of Aberdeen, describes in the latter part of the volume certain creatures of a primitive type that seem to occupy the border-land between vertebrates and invertebrates. These include the hags and lampreys, which differ from true fishes in that they are destitute of definitely developed jaws. Probably they were given off from the great vertebrate stem at a much lower level than that at which fishes diverged. Of yet lower grade are the curious little lancelets, which belong to a simple Chordate type, and the tunicates or ascidians, which stand at the "threshold of vertebrate life."

The work is illustrated with a number of plates in monochrome and four in colour, the latter illustrating such subjects as protective and warning colours in reptiles and amphibians, and the brilliant coloration of certain fishes in tropical waters.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 14.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Papers were read as follows: Prof. Dr. E. Goldmann, 'On a New Method of Examining Normal and Diseased Tissues by Means of Intra-vitam Staining'; Dr. E. K. Martin, on 'The Effects of Ultra-Violet Rays on the Eye'; and Dr. W. S. Lazarus-Barlow, 'On the Presence of Radium in some Carcinomatous Tumours.'

Mr. Charles Russ read a paper on 'An Improved Method for Opsonic Index Estimations involving the Separation of Red and White Human Blood Corpuscles.' The Opsonic Index process has been found inaccurate, and almost abandoned. Its liability to error depends chiefly upon the large variation in bacterial content of the leucocytes. This variation makes the "error of random sampling" liable to be large (Greenwood and White), and this purely mathematical error has doubtless been at times responsible for the apparent differences of opsonin when contrasting two sera (normal and diseased).

By repeatedly estimating the opsonin of a normal serum, in which all the materials were the same, Mr. Russ found the deviation from the mean liable to be large. From general considerations this "content variation" was presumed to depend

upon an uneven distribution of bacteria amongst the leucocytes. A scrutiny of the old method showed two serious defects, viz.: (1) Presence of 500 useless red corpuscles to every leucocyte (hindering access of bacteria to leucocytes, and their even mixture). (2) Sedimentation of the opsonic mixture during incubation (also hindering access, &c.). To remove these defects (1) the leucocytes were separated in bulk from the red corpuscles in human blood by an extension of Dr. Ponder's work on leucocytes, and used for the improved process; (2) the opsonic mixture was kept in rotary motion during incubation by a suitable mechanism. When repeated tests were made with the same materials by the improved method there was a largely reduced liability to error. This affected both the average and maximum deviation from the mean value. The observed errors by the improved method were one quarter the magnitude of those by the old process, the conditions of experiment being almost completely comparable.

Prof. W. M. Thornton read a paper on 'The Electrical Conductivity of Bacteria, and the Rate of Inhibition of Bacteria by Electric Currents.' The electrical conductivity of bacteria is measured by observing their orientation when an alternating electric current is passed through a series of saline solutions of graded conductivity containing them. There is no orientation when the conductivity of the liquid is the same as that of the bacteria. The values found range from 35 to 350 ohms per centimetre cube, and depend upon the nature and state of the culture medium. The result of sub-culturing in broth is found to be that the conductivity of the bacteria increases at each step, reaching a steady value at about the fourth sub-culture. Tap water containing *B. coli communis* can be completely sterilized by direct currents in several hours at 0.2 ampere sq. cm. Alternating currents sterilize water nearly if not quite as well as direct currents having the same current-density. In order to obtain well-marked and consistent results, it is necessary to use high current-densities and to have a form of cell with a thin film of liquid which can be readily cooled. Milk is curdled by direct current at the positive pole, and thinned at the negative pole. Milk can be sterilized without curdling by passing alternating current, this being largely thermal. The cause of the marked bactericidal action of light is suggested to be syntony between it and the frequency of electronic rotation in the atoms of protoplasm.

Messrs. E. C. Hort and W. J. Penfold read 'A Clinical Study of Experimental Fever.' In 1911 it was shown that ordinary distilled water and solutions in it of salt frequently exhibit pyrogenetic properties as the result of contamination with a hitherto undescribed body. This substance appears to be an extractive in water or saline of bacterial protein, but its presence bears no relation to the number of micro-organisms demonstrable at the time of injection of liquids containing it. It is heat-stable, is of small molecule, and will pass the ordinary bacterial filters. In the present communication it is shown that the existence of this contamination, to a great extent, vitiates deductions drawn from previous work on the causation of fever after injection of a variety of substances dissolved or suspended in water or saline.

Water fever, salt fever, fibrin ferment fever, protein fever, tissue fever of various kinds, and sugar fever are generally regarded as different types of fever depending on the injection of substances credited with the possession of specific pyrogenetic functions. In each case water or saline has been the injection medium. By a series of charts it was shown that the unsuspected presence of the contamination referred to is an important determining factor in the production of many of these types of fever. Control charts show that the injection of salt, fibrin ferment, glucose, lactose, saccharose, and tissue extracts of various kinds in water innocent of this contamination does not produce fever. The authors conclude: (1) That the establishment as separate entities of these various types of fever no longer rests on secure ground. (2) That future advance in the experimental study of fever is not possible unless precaution be taken to ensure that the water or saline used for injection is free from the fever-producing body described.

Messrs. S. G. Shattock and L. S. Dudgeon read a paper 'On Certain Results of drying Non-sporing Bacteria in a Charcoal Liquid-Air Vacuum.' The bacteria used comprised *B. coli*, *B. typhosus*, *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, and *B. pyocyaneus*. Cultures in peptone water were inoculated to slips of glass, and after being allowed to dry in the air were transferred to test tubes from which the air was exhausted by means of a motor pump, the vacuum being completed by Sir James Dewar's charcoal and liquid air apparatus; the use of

mercury was avoided. The results were compared with those obtained by simple air-drying. The action of light was excluded during the experiments. *B. typhosus* and *B. coli* died both in *vacuo* and in air-dried slips within five days. *S. pyogenes aureus* persists considerably longer under both conditions. The interest centres around *B. pyocyaneus*. Air-dried films did not survive beyond nine days. The slips kept in *vacuo* were alive at seven months. How much longer this bacterium will live in *vacuo* the authors are testing.

B. pyocyaneus was submitted in *vacuo* to the action of heat, and also to the sun's rays (the sealed vacuum tubes being submerged in water). Its resistance to these agencies, in the dried state, in *vacuo*, was not materially, if at all, increased. The bacillus was killed, moreover, by the action of ultra-violet rays on being removed from the vacuum and treated in an atmosphere of nitrogen.

So far as the possibility of interplanetary bacterial life is concerned, it is evident that bacteria in the fully dried state, if free in the interplanetary vacuum, would be killed by the solar light. And as Sir James Dewar's experiments have demonstrated that the ultra-violet rays will kill undried bacteria whilst in the frozen condition at the temperature of liquid air, there is little to support the hypothesis that the living protoplasm on the earth originally immigrated from interplanetary space in a free or uninclosed condition—that free, particulate life has entered the earth's atmosphere, as a result of light propulsion, from extramundane space.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 14.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—The Rev. E. K. B. Morgan exhibited, through Mr. Mill Stephenson, a palimpsest brass from Biddenden, Kent. The brass, which commemorates Thomas Fleet, is dated 1572, and is cut out of parts of two Flemish brasses. The reverses of the inscription and coats of arms are portions of a brass dating about 1520, but the reverse of the figure of Thomas Fleet is more interesting. This is cut from the lower right-hand corner of a large figure brass of a lady. Her gown is pounced with banner-shaped shields bearing apparently the arms of Hainault and of the family of Borssele van der Hooge. The fragment bears a striking resemblance to the Braunch brass at King's Lynn, and may be assigned to about the same date, 1364.

The front portion of a mediæval jewelled mitre was sent for exhibition by Lady Herries. The mitre is of cloth of gold ornamented with jewels and enamels, but it has apparently undergone two restorations. The enamelled and jewelled bands are so similar to those on the mitre of William of Wykeham at New College, Oxford, that there can be little doubt that originally the two mitres were more or less identical. At the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century the mitre was remounted on the cloth of gold fabric, while at a subsequent renovation gold lace was added round the edge, and the arrangement of the jewels and enamels was entirely altered.

A paper on the paintings in the Hastings and Oxenbridge Chantries at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was presented by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. P. H. Newman. The architectural features of the chapels were described by Mr. Hope. The Hastings Chapel was built by William, Lord Hastings of Hastings, during the reign of Edward IV., and here he was buried after his summary execution by Richard III. in 1483. The chapel is small, and the greater part of the floor space is occupied by the grave slab. At the back of the stalls of the choir, and about 6 ft. above the floor, are the paintings, which were described by Mr. Newman. These pictures occupy the entire length of the backs of the chantries, with the exception of a few inches in the case of that of Bishop Oxenbridge. The pictures are about 4 ft. high, and are shaped at the tops to fit the vaulting. The subjects depicted in the Hastings Chantry are incidents in the life and martyrdom of St. Stephen, while those in the Oxenbridge Chantry represent incidents in the life and martyrdom of St. John the Baptist. Although little known to visitors to the chapel, these works are of considerable interest, and it is much to be regretted that they are showing signs of rapid decay. Mr. Newman had reported on their condition to the Dean and Chapter, but difficulties had arisen as to their treatment with the object of preservation, for although not painted, as was at one time supposed, on the actual backs of the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, but on separate panels, their removal was impossible without increasing the damage already sustained. The St. Stephen subjects are of English origin, and possibly painted for the place they occupy, though not *in situ*. They show indications of

having been executed in the time of Richard III. The St. John the Baptist subjects, divided by ornamented buttresses, as in the St. Stephen pictures, are unmistakably of foreign origin. German and Italian influences are both manifest, and this work came, probably, from the Low Countries. The treatment is broadly decorative in character, and the colour in both instances is pleasant. Though not of great artistic importance, they are both good and vigorous instances of a class of work of which iconoclasm has left us few examples, and it is greatly to be hoped that the authorities at Windsor will see their way to take steps to preserve them from absolute destruction.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—March 16.—Anniversary Meeting.—Jean Gaston Darboux (Paris) and Elias Metchnikoff (Paris) were elected Honorary Members of the Academy in the section of Science; and Moritz Hoernes (Vienna), Giacomo Lumbroso (Rome), and Wilhelm Dörpfeld (Athens) in the section of Polite Literature and Antiquities.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 19.—Mr. A. B. McDonald and Mr. G. M. Taylor read a paper on 'The Main Drainage of Glasgow.' The paper began with a retrospect of the many past endeavours to free the River Clyde from the pollution of the Glasgow sewage, going as far back as the year 1605. At this time the river was quite tideless and fordable in many places at Glasgow. Trade was insignificant, as seaborne traffic could reach the city only after transportage into small boats at Dumbarton.

In 1662 the town council ordered a small quay to be built at the Broomielaw, and this was the commencement of the transformation of the Clyde into one of the busiest waterways in the United Kingdom.

As trade increased, all fishing interests were forgotten, and the condition of the river became foul in the extreme. Sixty years ago the condition of things was so bad that a scheme was suggested for the construction of a reservoir in the upper ward of Lanark, to impound flood-water and discharge it during the summer, in order to scour the sewage in the harbour out to sea. This was the first of numerous voluntary suggestions which were formulated.

In 1859 the late Mr. J. F. Le Trobe Bateman, Past-President Inst.C.E., and the late Prof. Anderson reported on the subject. Further reports were made by the late Sir Joseph Bazalgette, Past-President Inst.C.E., and the late Sir John Hawkshaw, Past-President Inst.C.E., and in 1878 Mr. Bateman again reported, but nothing was done, and the condition of the river became worse and worse.

Soon after this a Bill was deposited in Parliament for the construction of the Glasgow underground railway, which was projected in such a way as to dislocate the entire sewerage system then in existence. The Corporation strongly opposed this measure, but eventually arrived at an agreement on obtaining from the promoters an undertaking that they would bear the expenses of reconstructing the sewers to the approval of the Council; and in conference with Sir Joseph Bazalgette a system was designed whereby the sewage of the north-eastern area was conveyed to Dalmarnock. The Corporation then engaged the late Mr. G. V. Alsing to design works for the purification of the sewage at Dalmarnock. The sewage there treated amounts to an average daily flow of 18½ million gallons, and about 247,000 tons of wet sludge are dealt with per annum.

Mr. W. C. Easton read a paper on 'The Construction of the Glasgow Main-Drainage Works,' and Mr. D. H. Morton on 'Glasgow Main Drainage: the Mechanical Equipment of the Western Works and of Kinning Park Pumping-Station.'

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 19.—Mr. Alfred P. Maudslay, President, in the chair.—Dr. C. S. Myers gave a lecture on 'Primitive Music.' In this paper the chief objects and methods of studying the music of primitive peoples were described, illustrated by examples from Borneo (Sarawak), Torres Straits (Murray Islanders), and Ceylon (Veddahs), the music of which Dr. Myers had personally investigated. Many of the songs were exhibited by means of the phonograph—an instrument the importance of which, even to the most musically gifted ethnologist working "in the field," was strongly emphasized. The structure and details of other songs were indicated by various lantern-slides in which (1) the music was reduced to our own notation; (2) the nature and frequency of the various intervals employed were demonstrated, the intervals being expressed in ratios of vibration frequencies or in "cents," i.e., hundredth parts

of our tempered semitone; and (3) the various scales deduced from the songs were shown. Detailed descriptions were given of the technique of analyzing phonographic records, and of the graphic method introduced by Dr. Myers for recording "in the field" the occasionally baffling rhythms, met with especially in the drum accompaniments to primitive music. The music of the Murray Islanders and of the Todas was analyzed to show (1) the wide difference even between such very simple forms of music belonging to two distant peoples; (2) the different lines of musical development traceable within different communities; (3) the great importance, alike for ethnology and musical history, of studying the process of diffusion of the various styles of music, and also of musical instruments, in regard to their form, their intervals, and their absolute pitch.

METEOROLOGICAL.—March 20.—Dr. H. N. Dickson, President, in the chair.—Prof. Otto Pettersson delivered a lecture on 'The Connection between Hydrographical and Meteorological Phenomena.' He began by saying that the Mediæval Age was characterized by frequent violent climatic changes, which seem to have culminated in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when hot summers, accompanied by droughts (which nearly dried up the rivers of Europe), alternated with cold summers and excessive rainfall. In winter violent storm-floods occurred which entirely remoulded the coasts of the North Sea; or frost set in so severely that the entire Baltic and sometimes even the Kattegat and the Skagerrak were frozen. The lecturer showed that such phenomena may be ascribed to alterations in the oceanic circulation caused by the influence of the moon and the sun. Experiments carried on during the last four years at Bornø in Sweden have shown that the inflow of the under-current from the North Sea into the Kattegat—which brings the herring shoals in winter to the Swedish coast—is oscillatory, the boundary surface of the deep water rising and sinking from 50 to 80 ft. about twice a month. The phenomenon is governed by the moon's declination and proximity to the earth. From astronomical data Prof. Pettersson concludes that the influence both of the sun and of the moon upon the waters of the ocean in winter about the time of the solstice must have been greater 600 to 700 years ago than at the present time.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'Notes on the Construction of Mortality Tables,' Messrs. W. F. Elderton and K. O. Figgard.
—Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'English Modern Architecture,' Mr. B. Fletcher.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'Materials and Methods of Decorative Painting,' Lecture II, Mr. H. Weston, (Cantor Lecture).
—Geographical, 8.30.—'Exploration in N.W. Mongolia and Drungaria,' Mr. D. Carruthers.
Tues. Royal Institution, 5.—'Ancient Britain,' Lecture III, Dr. T. R. Holmes.
—Colonial Institute, 4.—'The Boundaries of British Guiana,' Mr. J. A. J. de Villiers.
—British Museum, 4.30.—'Later Byzantine Churches,' Mr. B. Fletcher.
—Society of Arts, 4.30.—'British North Borneo,' Mr. L. Lovegrove, (Colonial Section).
—Faraday, 8.—'Dry Batteries: the Relation between the Incidence of the Discharge and the Relative Capacity of Cells of Different Manufacture,' Mr. S. W. Meeson; 'Contributions to the Knowledge of Liquid Mixtures,' Parts I and II, Mr. Robert Beckett Denison; 'Electrolysis in Liquefied Sulphur Dioxide,' Messrs. L. S. Bagster and B. D. Steele; 'The Elimination of Potential due to Liquid Contact,' Part II, Mr. A. G. Cunningham; 'Vapour-Pressure of Concentrated Aqueous Solutions,' Messrs. E. F. Ferman and T. W. Price.
—Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on 'The Main Drainage of Glasgow,' 'The Construction of the Glasgow Main Drainage Works,' and 'Glasgow Main Drainage: the Mechanical Equipment of the Western Works and of the Kinning Park Pumping-Station.' Paper on 'The Works for the Supply of Water to the City of Birmingham from Mid-Wales,' Messrs. K. L. and W. L. Mansergh.
Wed. Society of Literature, 5.—'The Best Poetry,' Mr. T. S. Moore.
—Geological, 8.—'The Glaciation of the Black Combe District, Cumberland,' Mr. Bernard Smith; 'The Older Palaeozoic Succession of the Duddon Estuary,' Mr. J. Y. N. Green.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'The Whaling Industry of To-day,' Mr. T. K. Salvesen.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 8.—'Sexual Dimorphism in Butterflies,' Dr. F. A. Dixey.
—Chemical, 4.30.—'Annual Meeting: 'Some Stereochemical Problems,' Prof. F. F. Frankland's Presidential Address.
—Royal, 4.30.—'A Confusion Test for Colour-Blindness,' Dr. J. J. Burch; 'On the Systematic Position of the Spirochetes,' Mr. C. Dobell; 'The Influence of Selection and Assortative Mating on the Ancestral and Fraternal Correlation of a Mendelian Population,' Mr. E. C. Snow; 'The Human Electrocardiogram: a Preliminary Investigation of Young Male Adults, to form a Basis for Pathological Study,' Messrs. T. Lewis and M. D. D. Gilder; and other papers.
—Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Power Factor and Conductivity of Dielectrics when tested with Alternating Electric Currents of Telephonic Frequency at Various Temperatures,' Dr. J. A. Fleming and Mr. G. B. Dyke.
—English Goethe Society, 8.30.—'Goethe's Faust,' Dr. H. T. Schorn.
—Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
Fri. Royal Institution, 8.—'Results of the Application of Positive Rays to the Study of Chemical Problems,' Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.
Sat. Royal Institution, 2.—'Molecular Physics,' Lecture VI, Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

MM. PAPIN AND ROUILLY have invented a new and very ingenious aeroplane upon what they call the gyropter principle. Instead of imitating the bird or insect, they have taken the seed-vessel of the sycamore or plane tree for their model, and have equipped their machine with one vast sail, placed at an acute angle with the horizon and rotating freely round the car, which is suspended at some small distance from its lower end or point. Hence, if the motor stops working from any cause, it is said that the car will descend on an even keel, the automatic rotation of the sail, from the joint effect of the pressure of the air and the gravitational force, preserving the gyroscopic equilibrium as in the vegetable model. The engine is also designed on a new principle, and acts directly upon the driving shaft by the emission of compressed air from orifices, in the same way as the hydraulic whirls now used for the sprinkling of lawns. Drawings of the apparatus were exhibited at the last meeting of the Académie des Sciences.

THE appearance of certain metals in animal tissues has long been studied, and the presence of minute quantities of arsenic in the secretions of the thyroid gland has been noted. Prof. Henze has now discovered that the blood globules of *Phallusia mamillata*, an ascidian fairly common in the Mediterranean, give the characteristic reaction of the rare metal vanadium, which seems to be present in the form of vanadic acid. Vanadium has been used of late years in the manufacture of steel alloys, and seems to act here as a catalyser, no doubt playing some part in the physiological process of oxidation.

M. VAILLARD, Medical Inspector-General of the French Army, has investigated the phenomena of the transmission of germs from one individual to another in epidemic diseases, such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and even the new malady called acute poliomyelitis. He declares it to be proved, as the result of experiments on animals, that individuals can act as carriers of the germs of diseases without themselves suffering from them. This has, of course, long been known or suspected in complaints like scarlet fever, where the power of contagion survives the patient's return to health, and in others like measles and perhaps mumps, where he seems to be capable of conveying infection during the period of incubation. M. Vaillard now declares, however, that there are individuals capable of acting as the carriers of harmful bacteria, such as those causing cholera and diphtheria in its various forms, without ever being themselves attacked by them. This, he says truly, complicates further the question of isolation for infectious and contagious diseases.

M. MICHEL COHENDY is continuing at the Institut Pasteur the researches into the action of bacteria lately noted in *The Athenæum*. Chickens hatched and kept in an atmosphere absolutely free from microbes have been exposed by him to the action of bacteria which are not harmful to the normal individual, among them being the *Coli commune* of Eschrich, the *Mesentericus fuscus* of Flüge, the *Enterococcus* of Grötenfeld, and the *Subtilis*. The *Enterococcus* seemed rather favourable to the development of the chicken than otherwise, and the *Coli*, together with the *Mesentericus*, slightly unfavourable. The *Coli* acting alone caused

apparently great intestinal disturbance, and the *Subtilis* proved fatal to growth. From these facts M. Cohendy draws the conclusion that an animal reared in a perfectly aseptic atmosphere does not thereby become ultra-sensitive to the action of microbes; but that bacteria harmless to the normal animal are harmful to one reared under abnormal conditions. The distinction is, perhaps, rather fine-drawn.

SIR J. J. THOMSON, whose work at the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge is familiar all over the world, has been appointed to the Order of Merit.

THE twentieth James Forrest Lecture will be delivered at the Institution of Civil Engineers on Friday, April 19th, at 9 p.m., by Mr. H. R. Arnulph Mallock, his subject being 'Aerial Flight.'

MESSRS. WITHERBY & Co. are shortly publishing for Mr. F. W. Headley an illustrated book on 'The Flight of Birds,' a subject which the author has long studied. The book is designed to interest the aviator as well as the ornithologist.

PROF. BACKLUND, Director of the Imperial Observatory at Pulkova, Russia, whose name is closely associated with Encke's comet, to the study of which he has devoted many years of assiduous labour, has recently published some interesting speculations as to the periodic changes in brightness of a puzzling nature which the comet undergoes. It has been noticed that the comet is much brighter before than after its perihelion passage, and Prof. Backlund explains this by supposing that the particles composing Encke's comet are not round, but flat particles oriented in parallel planes. So, when either the earth or the sun is in the mean plane of the particles, there would be a great loss of light, just as Saturn's ring vanishes when its plane passes through either the earth or the sun.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES in St. Petersburg has founded an institute for research in chemistry, physics, and mineralogy, which is to be called the Lomonossov Institute, in honour of the distinguished Russian naturalist Michael Lomonossov, whose bicentenary was celebrated in 1911.

THE NOVA, or temporary star, near θ Geminorum (not η of the constellation, as stated in the first announcement) appears to be fading. Possibly Mr. Enebo, the discoverer, caught it at its moment of maximum brilliancy, though it has happened—the case being that of Nova Aurigæ (1892)—that a star visible to the naked eye shone unnoticed in the heavens for nearly two months. The spectrum photographed at Greenwich with small dispersion shows dark bands on the violet side of the bright hydrogen lines, which is an invariable characteristic of the spectrum of bodies of this class when first seen, and has often been taken as indubitable evidence of motion and collision—possibly of a star with a nebula. This view loses some credibility, because the sameness of the relative positions of the dark and bright bands would require that the star and the nebula should be moving in the same directions relative to the earth in all the observed cases, which seems unlikely. Later observations of the spectrum show that it is already changing, as generally happens, but the exact conclusions to be deduced from such spectra are always difficult to unravel. This Nova is within three degrees of the Nova Geminorum of the seventh magnitude discovered in 1903, both being, like the great majority of temporary stars, quite near the Milky Way.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Byways in British Archaeology. By Walter Johnson. (Cambridge University Press.)—In these 500 pages Mr. Johnson has brought together a series of essays on archaeological subjects, each of which shows considerable reading and accurate research. A good portion of his book is occupied with the church and churchyard. The chapters which can claim to break virgin soil, or, at least, to embody a great amount of fresh information, are those on 'The Folk-lore of the Cardinal Points,' 'The Cult of the Horse,' and 'The Labour'd Ox.'

The amount of information compactly presented is remarkable, and it may fairly be said that every reasoning British archaeologist ought to read these pages. Some omissions and slips occur from time to time, but they are comparatively trivial when set against the great store of garnered facts.

It is happily one of the distinguishing features of the book that the author has no preconceived theories to back up, but endeavours fairly to set forth the diverse views of other writers without partiality.

In dealing with the deflection of churches, Mr. Johnson seems scarcely to have grasped the reason for the scorn with which some of the best writers of modern days treat the popular theory. The idea that a twist in the chancel—as compared with the nave, or a threefold deflection, such as characterizes Lichfield Cathedral and a few other churches, was deliberately planned by mediæval builders to portray the inclination of our Lord's body on the Cross, is fairly entitled to ridicule. For, to accomplish this, there must have been a direct understanding between builders separated from each other by centuries of time. When advocates of this symbolical notion can point out one or two churches, known to be erected throughout at the same time, with deflections of this character, they may possibly be able to prove their case; but at present all the cited cases of deflection pertain to different architectural periods.

An interesting section is that which deals with 'The Secular Uses of the Church Fabric.' With regard to stocks, Mr. Johnson seems to have little knowledge of Cornwall. He cites a single Lincolnshire instance in which stocks were kept under the church tower. In Cornwall, at the present day, he would find the old stocks in the porches or within the church itself, in at least a score of cases. As to "church armour," there is no doubt that it was identical with "parish armour"; it was usually, if not invariably, stored in some part of the church, as can be proved from a hundred churchwardens' accounts up and down the country. The author might, too, have added a large number of instances of the storage of gunpowder within church fabrics, which led to disastrous results in three or four well-known cases. Rooms over porches, it would have been well to state emphatically, were generally used in pre-Reformation days as chambers for the watcher or deacon of the church. A common secular use of the church porch, not mentioned here, but testified by innumerable coroners' rolls and such like records, was for holding inquests over corpses.

We have only space for a brief comment on the good chapter on 'The Churchyard Yew.' Had Mr. Johnson made a special study of old churchwardens' accounts, not a few of which have been printed, he would have

discovered that one distinct use for these trees in churchyards was to provide liberally for the decoration of the church with their boughs at the festival of Easter, and this obviously because the tree was regarded as a special emblem of immortality. This Easter dressing of churches with yew prevailed in many a country church within the memory of those now living, long before the present custom of floral decoration had attained to its modern proportions.

We are entirely at one with Mr. Johnson in thinking that the use of churchyard yews to provide bows for archery was not the primary cause of their planting; nevertheless, he might have found in churchwardens' accounts actual details of the cutting of yew boughs for such uses at a given price, the proceeds being entered among the general church receipts.

We have dealt with a portion only of these comprehensive studies. The other articles are all well supplied with references, e.g., in 'The Cult of the Horse' Prof. Ridgeway's original researches are referred to. Throughout the volume is well illustrated.

SPRING EXHIBITION AT MESSRS. SHEPHERD'S GALLERY.

RUBENS'S *Virgin and Child and St. John*, scrupulously withdrawn from a previous show because doubts were expressed as to its authenticity, returns as No. 152 of the present exhibition with a guarantee from the pen of M. Max Rooses. Few will find any difficulty in accepting his assurance as to its origin, but it can hardly be regarded with general satisfaction. The colour is tired, and the drawing to an extraordinary degree flaccid and lacking in sense of structure, the head only of the Virgin being to some extent worthy of the master. Considerable interest attaches to two small copies of Van Dyck—*Charles I. on Horseback* (105 in the present collection) and *Charles I. on Horseback, accompanied by M. de St. Antoine* (113). The latter is ascribed, doubtless correctly, to Dobson; but notwithstanding all the varied accomplishment of his technique, it is the copy of the National Gallery picture which is the more admirable performance. It has an enamel-like force of colour difficult to parallel among the comparatively little-known English painters of the time.

Among the portraits, an early Raeburn, *Mrs. Patrick Robertson of Gallowat*, shows painting less elaborate, but more intimate, than we are accustomed to. It is free from the ill-balanced accomplishment which endows most of his figures with a material solidity out of proportion with their vital reality. No. 103, *A Soldier of Fortune* (called Spanish School, but with a Flemish flavour in the execution), has the same fault, and looks like an ingeniously devised waxwork figure—a fairly lifelike effigy of challenging actuality rather than a living creature in an unreal world, which would be the more accurate description of a really fine portrait such as the modest *Child with a Mass Book* (123), by some Dutch or French painter of the first half of the seventeenth century. Thomas Parkinson's *Portrait of a Gentleman* (131) is another portrait which impresses us as much by its moral as by its material truthfulness. In Zoffany's portrait of *The Hon. Mr. Hastings* (100) the head is the least sensitive part of the work: the figure is a wonderful example of the art of filling clothes with well-constructed limbs by only the most subtle and slight indications; the landscape background is of great technical beauty, if not

quite consistent with the standard of solidity established in the painting of the figure. At the opposite pole from such sterling honesty of presentment is the intolerable sentimentality of J. Simpson's *Portrait of a Gentleman* (110), an accomplished example of Lawrence's methods in the hands of a follower, not in this instance so cheap a craftsman as Lawrence at his worst, but even softer and more effeminate in taste. Reynolds's *Capt. Delaval* (118), sentimental also, is respectable by comparison, and has probably gained considerably by the fading of the lakes, which leaves it with a very pleasant cool tonality.

Among the landscapes the most important is a tiny Gainsborough (143). In this the introduction of the upright tree to the spectator's left undoubtedly disturbs a noble composition. With this small reservation we esteem it one of the most delightful paintings of the English School. It is an instance of inspired improvisation of extraordinary charm. A fine water-colour (157) by Turner in his restrained early manner, and a Corot (145) remarkable for the subtle modulation of the ground plane, are also noteworthy; but the large Cotman (117), *Scene on the Norfolk Coast*, despite a well-painted sky and distance, is disappointing, the main body of the painting being couched in a brown monochrome over-modelled to the point of losing its solidity, and leaving the sky over-coloured by comparison.

DRAWINGS BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON.

THE catalogue of this exhibition at Messrs. Colnaghi & Obach's Pall Mall Galleries includes an essay from the pen of our own late critic—F. G. Stephens—reprinted from *The Portfolio* of July, 1891, which affords a just estimate of the relative merits of Rowlandson and Gillray, their predecessor Hogarth, and their follower Cruikshank.

The *Faro Table at Devonshire House* (4), is a lively illustration, if artistically inferior to many of the drawings alongside it. The brilliant *Auction Scene* (18) may be taken as but one of these. It is amusing as an estimate of the enthusiasts who prize works of art by the man in closer touch with life who makes them. The satire may be a little unkind in this drawing, but the essential characterization of habitual pose and mental attitude remains applicable.

One of the most beautiful drawings in the collection is No. 55, *A Snug Cabin, or Port Admiral*. The cabin is snug indeed—a very paradise of buoyant adventure, high up in the projecting forecabin of some old frigate, so that the windows project at an angle facing slightly downwards. Through them the sunlight reflected from the sea floods the massive beams of the cabin roof and fills the room, so that the joyous company at table seems slung magically in space, with light all round. The effect on the spirits of this splendour of illumination from sea and sky together has rarely been more delightfully rendered than in this little drawing. It is an emotion which Rowlandson felt keenly, and his delight in landscape is shown in such works as *The Meet* (23); *The Swan, Thames Ditton* (79); the noble and serene *Trinity College Bridge* (57), with its superb handling of line; and the inspiring *Return of Nelson* (31), wherein the rejoicing crowd, the fresh breeze, the swelling sails of the victorious fleet, with dismasted prizes in

tow, and the junketing of sailors and women, make a delightful ensemble. The good-natured girl, again, in *Grog on Board* (34) is a magnificent creation. The smirking miss in the companion subject (38), *Tea on Shore*, is by comparison dull enough. A Rowlandson who is not amorous is inexplicable, so entirely does he respond, with a large impartiality which is of the essence of his genius, to every appeal of sense.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE standard of merit at Suffolk Street is higher among the water-colours than in the rooms devoted to oil paintings. The drawings of Mr. Arthur Ellis, *Church Interior* (314) and *Trees by the Roadside* (297), show a great improvement on his previous work in the direction of more crisp and forcible execution and more confident design. They are among the best works in the show. *Sunshine* (320), by the same artist, is again brilliant in colour, and ingenious in the way in which a composition made up almost entirely of rectilinear elements is given variety and interest. It is shamefully ill-hung, in view of the standard of merit of the pictures beneath it. Mr. W. B. Thompson's two pastels (296 and 307) are also pleasantly designed in clear tones of colour; and Mr. W. T. M. Hawksworth's *Poole Harbour* (311) and the *Quay, Rouen* (318), have the merits we expect in his work. Mr. Douglas Fox-Pitt's drawing of the *British Museum Reading-Room* (302) does not do justice to its spaciousness. We also note good work by Messrs. Cecil King (246), L. W. Lang (340), and Mr. G. Birkbeck (225).

Among the oil paintings, Mr. Joseph Simpson's *After the Ball* (11) emerges from dull surroundings with a note of ringing colour. Like Mr. Fergusson, whose painting we dealt with last week, he is inclined, though in less degree than the latter, to lose in pursuit of brilliant colour the continuity of the plastic design, on which a figure draughtsman may wisely set some value.

His work is, nevertheless, the only figure painting of importance in the exhibition, and such landscapes in oil as are worthy of note suffer somewhat from the same defects. Mr. Murray Smith's *Canal Bridge* (27) is true in tone; Mr. Hartley's *Sky and Upland* (2) has a certain decorative pomp; and Mr. F. Footitt's *Border Castle* (19) is a better balanced and more structural design than is usual with him. Mr. A. H. Elphinstone's *After the Shower* (46) recalls the manner of his large picture in the last exhibition of the Society, with slightly more compactness; and Mr. Lewis Fry's big picture of *Three Calves* (79) is promising.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

AT Mr. van Wisselingh's Gallery the landscapes and portraits of Mr. Frederick Yates seem to be the work of a man whose excessive sensitiveness to emotion somewhat militates against his power of conveying that emotion to others. His two larger snow pictures (No. 11, *Evening Snow Effect over Loughrigg*, and No. 18, *Snow at Rydal*, 1908) are charming works most delicately wrought, wherein the necessity of doing quickly whatever was to be done from an essentially fugitive subject has given unity to the picture. In a less degree the same might be claimed for the flower study, No. 47.

More frequently his work, which often resembles that of another sensitive, yet rarely quite satisfying painter, Mr. J. S. Hill, suffers from the overlaying of many impressions—the lack of deliberation and self-control.

The work of the late Leandro Garrido is the very opposite of that just considered. He did capably what he set out to do, which was a rather prosaic thing. He devoted himself particularly to recording with extreme solidarity the disintegrating, distorting effects of a smile upon the human countenance, forcing it, as a rule, beyond the degree of elaboration up to which he was able to preserve the delicacy of relationships suggestive of mobility. Some of his drawings, a number of which are included in the exhibition of his works at the St. George's Gallery, are less open to this reproach; and the three selected to represent him at the Victoria and Albert Museum—Nos. 32, 36, and 50—are admirably chosen. No. 42 might have been added also, for its alert and momentary expressiveness.

At the Baillie Gallery is a collection of work of the late Paul Maitland, a follower of Whistler, with kinship also with Mr. Walter Greaves. Nos. 5, 15, and 16 are good examples. The interiors painted by Mrs. Delissa Joseph are not ill-studied as to lighting, but singularly careless in their draughtsmanship. In No. 23 the attempt to use two points of sight in the same canvas produces the amusing illusion on the spectator that the suite of rooms are turning round, like a number of theatre "sets" on a revolving stage.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold last Saturday the following. Drawings: W. Blake, illustrations to Milton's 'Ode to the Nativity,' a set of six, 336l. Lawrence, Portrait of a Lady, seated, with her hands folded on her knee, black and red chalk, 210l.

Pictures: Millais, Mariana, a study, 5½ in. by 4½ in., 231l. Morland, The Interior of a Stable, with peasants playing cards, a horse and a dog, 441l.

ENGRAVINGS AND MEZZOTINTS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Tuesday, the 12th inst., a collection of engravings and mezzotint portraits.

The following were the property of the late Dame Charlotte Russell: Saturday Morning; or, The Cottager's Merchandise, after Bigg, by T. Burke, printed in colours, 52l. 10s. Lady Bampfylde, after Reynolds, whole-length by T. Watson, 105l. Countess Cholmondeley and her Son, after Hoppner, by C. Turner, first state, 162l. 15s.

The following were the property of Mr. R. O. Smith: Lord Sunderland and Lord Charles Spencer, after Cosway, by W. Barney, open letter proof, 78l. 15s. After Reynolds: Warren Hastings, by T. Watson, first state, with wide margin, 90l. 15s. The Countess of Essex, by J. McARDell, engraver's proof, 50l. 8s. Countess of Carlisle, by J. Watson, second state, 68l. 5s. Countess of Aylesford, by V. Green, second state, 84l. Viscountess Crosbie, by W. Dickinson, 71l. 8s. Duchess of Rutland, by V. Green, second state, 81l. 18s. Countess of Salisbury, by the same, second state, 147l. Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, second state, 73l. 10s.

The remainder were from various properties: The Affectionate Brothers, after Reynolds, by F. Bartolozzi, printed in colours, 84l. Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, after the same, by J. R. Smith, second state, 94l. 10s. Domestic Happiness (Lady Anne Lambton and Family), after Hoppner, by J. Young, printed in colours, 152l. 5s. Miss Frances Woodley (Mrs. Banks), after Romney, by J. Walker, first state, 609l. Lady Rushout and Daughter, after A. Kauffman, by T. Burke, in bistre, 63l. Mrs. Fitzherbert, after Cosway, by J. Condé, printed in colours, 105l. Nature (Lady Hamilton), after Romney, by J. R. Smith, second state, 80l. 2s. Lord Nelson, after

L. F. Abbott, whole-length by W. Barnard, printed in colours, 84l. Blind Man's Buff, after Morland, by W. Ward, open letter proof, 54l. 12s. What You Will! by and after J. R. Smith, 50l. 8s. Hebe (Mrs. Musters), after Reynolds, by C. Hodges, coloured, 63l. The Romps, after Bigg, by W. Ward, printed in colours, 63l. The Country Butcher, after Morland, by T. Gosse, printed in colours, 52l. 10s.

The same auctioneers sold a collection of etchings on Tuesday, the 19th inst. By D. Y. Cameron: The Doges' Palace, Venice, 105l.; St. Laumer, Blois, 94l.; Harlequin, 75l.; Craigievar, 84l.; Ca d'Oro (framed), 80l.; Ben Ledi (framed), 159l. Drypoints by Muirhead Bone: The Prison, Ayr, 71l.; The Shot Tower, 68l.; Old and New Gaiety Theatres, 68l.; The Liberty Clock, 71l.; Fisher's Creek, King's Lynn, 65l.

Fine Art Gossip.

BOLDINI's portrait of the late Lady Colin Campbell has been presented by her executors to, and accepted by, the Trustees of, the National Gallery, where it is now hung in a room devoted to the French Schools.

WE regret to announce the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Stanhope Forbes, which occurred suddenly last Saturday evening at Newlyn, Cornwall. Mrs. Forbes had recently undergone an operation in London, and her health for some time past had given grave anxiety to her friends. Born at Ottawa, Canada, in 1859, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong attained considerable distinction as a painter before she married the eminent Academician, and for many years past had been a regular exhibitor at the Academy and Paris Salon.

THE Tenth International Congress of Historians of Art will be held at Rome from October 16th to 21st. An influential local Executive Committee has been formed, comprising Prof. A. Venturi, Prof. Hasehoff, Prof. Hermanin, and Dr. Orbaan. The subjects to be discussed will bear mainly upon the relations of Italian art to that of other countries from early Christian to modern times, and sections will be formed corresponding to the four periods into which Italian art will be divided for the purposes of discussion. Offers to contribute papers on Italian art in its international aspects, or on foreign artists connected with Italy, should be addressed—if possible, not later than the end of March—to the Secretary, Signor Roberto Papini, 60, Via Fabio Massimo, Rome. Notifications of membership should be sent to the same address. The subscription is fixed at 25 lire (1l.), and gentlemen can obtain additional tickets for the ladies of their family at the cost of 10 lire each. Substantial reductions in the cost of travelling on the Italian railways are offered to members. Mr. Campbell Dodgson, a member of the permanent committee for the organization of these congresses, will be happy to answer any inquiries addressed to him at the British Museum.

THE Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts is organizing an exhibition to be held at the Bagatelle, Paris, this spring, which will consist of paintings and sculpture representing 'The Dance' at various epochs.

MESSRS. MACLEHOSE & SONS have in preparation a new edition of the 'Catalogue of the Etched Work of Mr. William Strang.' It will include reproductions of all his recent etchings to the present month; they now number more than 540. Mr. Strang is preparing an original etching specially for this Catalogue, and each copy will contain as a frontispiece an impression of this signed by the author. Only a very small number of copies of the work will be for sale.

Musical Gossip.

LAST Monday evening Herr Fritz Steinbach was conductor at the concert of the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall. He has no equal as an interpreter of Brahms; but, fine as was the rendering of the Fourth Symphony under his direction, he could not, to our thinking, disguise the fact that there is less inspiration in it than in the composer's first two symphonies. The performance of Beethoven's 'Leonore' Overture, No. 3, which stood at the head of the programme, was magnificent, but it ought to have been placed at the end. After Beethoven at his strongest, Brahms does not appear to best advantage. Herr Busch, a young and talented violinist, played Brahms's Violin Concerto with technical skill and good feeling, though he showed restraint, due evidently to nervousness.

M. GODOWSKY's recital at Bechstein Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, opened with Beethoven's 'Appassionata,' performed with consummate skill: the technique was flawless, but the interpretation lacked warmth. At the end of his programme came two Chopin studies transcribed for left hand, and combined studies arranged for both hands. The cleverness of such transcriptions we admit, also the perfect rendering of them, for enormous difficulties were overcome, and apparently without effort. But, after all, such feats merely cause astonishment. They were followed by two genuine Chopin pieces, namely, the 'Barcarolle' and a sharp minor Scherzo, and the player's own 'Walzermasken, 24 Tonfantasien im Dreivierteltakt,' the whole set lasting about an hour, during which some pleasant moments were experienced.

THE programme of Signor Busoni's pianoforte recital at Queen's Hall last Thursday week included two sonatas—Beethoven in B flat, Op. 106, and Liszt in B minor. The first, owing to its length and, especially in the Finale, technical difficulties, is rarely heard. There are many pianists who can cope with the latter; few, however, can interpret it with the power and daring exhibited by Signor Busoni. The first three movements represent Beethoven at his greatest, but the Fugue, like the one in B flat for string quartet, is the failure of a genius. If the music is at times dry, it is most interesting to see how the composer forgot, or tried to forget, the limitations of the instrument, as he did those of voices in his 'Choral' Symphony. In Liszt's Sonata Signor Busoni had a more congenial task, and his rendering of it was in every respect masterly.

MR. LAMOND, who gave a recital at Bechstein Hall on the following Saturday afternoon, was in fine form. His rendering of Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 31, No. 3, was delightfully clear and crisp. There has recently been a run on the later sonatas, so that the change was welcome. Mr. Lamond also played various Liszt pieces, and was particularly successful in the 'Erlkönig' transcription.

A SERIES of three Historical Matinées of Old Music have been given by Miss Florence Pertz at Marble Arch House, W. The first, on March 11th, was devoted to Old English Music; the second, March 16th, to Old Italian; and the third, March 21st, to Old German. At each Miss Pertz gave an introductory lecture referring to the period and the composers illustrated in the programme. They were short and clear, and enabled the audience to understand and enjoy better the music, which, as far as the

instrumental numbers were concerned, was probably new to many of those present. The performers were Miss Pertz herself (who played the harpsichord pieces on the pianoforte), Miss Mary Carmichael, and Mr. Frederick Keel.

DR. A. L. PEACE, the city organist of Liverpool, died last week at the age of 67. A native of Huddersfield, he spent the larger part of his professional career in Glasgow, where, from 1879 to 1897, he was organist of the Cathedral. He exercised a powerful and beneficial influence on Scottish church music, particularly on the side of the organ, and this was officially recognized by his being appointed musical editor of 'The Scottish Hymnal.' It was for that work that he wrote his popular tune to Dr. Matheson's hymn, 'O Love, that wilt not let me go.' Dr. Peace was appointed Mr. W. T. Best's successor at Liverpool after an open competition at the Royal Albert Hall.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SCN.	Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MOS.	Godowsky's Pupils' Orchestral Concert, 2, Queen's Hall.
—	Josef Holbrooke's English Chamber Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Julia Culp's Vocal Recital, 2.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Edward Mason Choir, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Godowsky's Pupils' Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Susanne Morray's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
—	Gordon Granville's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Balfour Gardiner Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Gertrude Lonsdale's Vocal Recital, 8.45, Eolian Hall.
THURS.	Twelve o'Clocks' Chamber Concert, Eolian Hall.
—	Herbert Fryer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.
—	Broadwood's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
—	Theodore Byard's Song Recital, 8.45, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Miss E. A. Chamberlayne's Concert, 3, Eolian Hall.
—	The Misses Sutor's Recital for Two Pianofortes, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Bech Choir, 7.45, Westminster Abbey.
—	Société des Concerts Français, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Alexander Raab's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.
—	Norman Wilks's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	New Symphony Orchestra, 2.15, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

'IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS'
AT THE KINGSWAY.

CONSIDERING what obstacles in the method of interpreting the 'Iphigenia' confronted Mr. Granville Barker, it would be niggardly to grudge him the meed of praise for the acuteness of his stagecraft and the indefatigable industry he has lavished on it. The play itself possesses no prolific furniture of ideas, either in the mythological elements of which it is composed or in its final mould when it had passed through the lively mind of Euripides. Though clear in action and psychology, it has curiously blended effects of atmosphere. Prof. Murray and Mr. Barker, whose conception of the play appeared symmetrical, treated it on the broad plane of romance. Orestes and Pylades Prof. Murray calls "héros de roman." His rendering is throughout, as he intended it to be, lyrical and romantic, and Mr. Barker triumphantly asserted in the actuality of stage production the emphatic purpose of the translator. The colouring was in that vein: the red of the temple, the robes of the high-priestess; the barbaric accoutrements of King Thoas; the windings, postures, and groupings of the chorus; sound, movement, and light and shade, all combined to that effect. Now it is dubious whether the 'Iphigenia' can be interpreted in its entirety after this fashion. For there is discernible in it a

kaleidoscopic shifting of atmosphere. Where Euripides is upon the high pinnacle of romance—and that is often—there generally he is most realistic. The scene of the recognition between brother and sister—the most profound and effective part of the play—is a vindication of the inevitability of his instinct and inspiration in this respect. The human figures are so piteous, their emotions so poignant and universal, that the accessories which have gathered round them are burnt away in the flame of dramatic realization.

But this, surely, is the only portion of the play, except for accidental vignettes, where the characters are vividly individualized, powerful of themselves, and of the very stuff of romantic drama. Before and after they are different. The appearance of the wave-worn travellers Pylades and Orestes on the savage island of the Tauri is romantic enough, and would have proved malleable matter for the Elizabethans had these two figures been humanized, as doubtless Euripides intended. But they are not; they are epic. Orestes stands forth, the forlorn inheritor of the crimes and sorrows of the House of Atreus; no man, but the embodiment of a tragic story. Suddenly, as in a transformation scene, he becomes the man, and his sister, heart-sick, like Ruth "amid the alien corn," a woman. It would have been well had Euripides left his play at its climax of human intensity, and not trailed it along to an almost farcical and ignominious close. The tale of the ingenuity of Iphigenia's plot, of the duping of the ridiculous Thoas, and the escape to Argos, tumbles us headlong into something like comedy. Nor can the felicitous appearance of the *dea ex machina*, the surge-swept harmonies of the choruses, the association with religious symbolism, and the strivings of the Greek romanticist and the still more romantic modern author, dissipate this cataclysmic impression. Mr. Barker attempted in vain to stem the rout by his sure taste and skilful devices, but the mouthings androdomontade of King Thoas only hastened it.

The producer had, indeed, an almost insoluble problem before him. When we bear in mind the spacious and cumulative effects of drama, he chose, perhaps, the only feasible way, though in fashioning the woof he has omitted some of the finer threads. The play reveals the last milestone in the destinies of the toiling House of Atreus, and something of that weariness was communicated to the dramatist.

Miss Lillah McCarthy as Iphigenia seemed to us a trifle overtrained, but the only person to realize the epic proportions of the play. Her discipline was superb. Mr. Godfrey Tearle's Orestes was conceived on a lavish and splendid scale. He showed daring aplomb and a compelling emotion. He should one day make a great actor. The other parts were competently achieved. The chorus both sang and acted their words, in many particulars closely adapting themselves to the Reinhardt model.

Dramatic Gossip.

Now and then the trial *matinée* system justifies itself by the discovery of a good play or a promising playwright. 'Rutherford and Son' and its author, Miss K. G. Sowerby, were discovered at the Court in this way, and it was only right that the piece should be put in the evening bill of some theatre, and be allowed to address itself to a large audience. For though this drama has its faults—of repetition and occasional flatness—it does at least come to grips with real life, real problems, and characters. Its theme, the revolt of a tyrannical mill-owner's children against his harshness and his sacrifice of his family's every interest to "the firm," is essentially of our time, and is alive with the passion of conflicting wills. Its atmosphere, that of a dreary household in a dreary North-Country town, is wonderfully suggested by a variety of details. No one who desires that our dramatists should hold a mirror up to life can afford to miss seeing this piece at the Little Theatre, especially as it is acted just as impressively as before by Mr. Norman McKinnel and Miss Edyth Olive. We trust that on a future occasion Miss Sowerby will consider it advisable to answer a call for the author in person.

THE 'Hippolytus' offers some obscurities of interpretation, is painful in theme, and less universal in emotional and intellectual appeal than the other great plays of Euripides; but it excels in sharp, dramatic situations, intense, chaotic, and adrift, thrown violently from the dramatist's mind into his work. The only way to appreciate the play is to act it.

This the Poetry Society, in their performance of it at London University, failed to do. By professing to avoid a "theatrical atmosphere," they emphasized the amateurishness of their rendering, affectedness of intonation, and a *simplesse* which was very far from simplicity. Gaucherie and lack of aptness were tiresomely pronounced. The actors had no sense of corporate spirit, but declaimed their parts rather as if they were at an elocution lesson than a play. Miss Effa Myers, who was compelled to take Phædra at very short notice, acquitted herself competently in a difficult part. The monotonous crescendo of the chorus did little justice to Prof. Murray's translation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. T. O.—K. S. H.—C. B.—J. H. M.—J. V.—W. M.—Received.

W. H. H.—All right.

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